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Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

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BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEP 1892.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th Sept.
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 22nd.
October 6th.
October 20th.
November 3rd.
,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 8, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins ; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

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KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 16th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 21st September, at Noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 18th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th September, at Noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about
A STEAMER	4,667	30th September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay. September 5, 1892.

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THE S. S. "RUTHENIA," 5,400 Tons, Captain James McConochie. WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for ANTWERP direct on or about the 23rd September.

This magnificent Steamer, with accommodation for over 70 1st Class Passengers, has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon. A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

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'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
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Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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STUTTGA

JOHANN DAVID SCHIEDMAYER, the Fou
on the 20th April, 1735. Finished his FIRST PIANOFO
Died in 1805.

JOHANN LORENZ SCHIEDMAYER was born at Erlangen on the
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admitted as a Partner in the same year C. F. Dieudonne. The Firm soon became
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In 1845 JOHANN LORENZ admitted his two elder sons, ADOLPH and HERMAN
as Partners in the business, and under the title of SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the Firm
soon became as well known in FOREIGN COUNTRIES as in WURTEMBURG.

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The great number of DIPLOMAS of HONOUR and GOLD MEDALS awarded to them WHEREVER THEY HAVE EXHIBITED their instruments, prove their PIANOS to be the MOST SUPERIOR, and must not be confounded with those of makers who happen to BEAR the SAME NAME, but have only RECENTLY STARTED manufacturing Pianos.

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Price List on Application.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HIMUTRAM NURBHERAM has contracted with WISHWANATH GUNPUT, NAMDEW GUNPUT, and SUDASIVE GUNPUT TO SELL to them the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or perpetual Fazindari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Peerkhan Lane, Bellasis Road, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 276 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 35,081, Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the house of Vithul Luxumon, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South and West by the public passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Thucker Himutram Nurbheram and his tenants.—Dated this 15th Day of September, 1892.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the SUPPLY of 5,00,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of Bombay SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at Noon on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1892, 29th Kunny 1068, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete. This deposit may be paid in advance in the Commercial Treasury and the Acting Commercial Agent's receipt produced, or the amount may be paid in the Huzur Cutcherry itself.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into within a week before the Acting Commercial Agent on an eight anna stamp paper provided by them.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the re-sale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of the sale.

	Maunds.
Alleppey	2,60,000
Quilon	1,60,000
Munumbum	55,000
Trevandrum	25,000

7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the contractor.

8. The delivery should commence immediately after contract and be completed before the end of April 1893.

9. The salt should be brought and landed in bags from the Bombay works. The empty bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh-bridge and counting 82½ English lbs to one Indian maund.

At Munumbum, Quilon, and Trevandrum, weighing machines will be used.

11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per Maund. The following rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt and must be strictly complied with:—

(a) On entering into contract, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Acting Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Acting Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per Maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate and will also be communicated to the Acting Commercial Agent.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Acting Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency, the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.

(e) After each shipment has been received, the Acting Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty, that may be in force at the time of import, has been received from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within 2 months at the latest from the date of shipment.

12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 10 per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Acting Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected, and any salt so rejected shall be paid for at the selling price that may prevail at the time of import and taken back by the contractor.

15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

16. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 24th August, 1892.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufacturers for the supply of the STORES noted in the margin,* more or less as may be required, for the year 1892-93.

*Socks Worsted Line.		
1st Prize	Pairs	32,543
2nd ,,	,,	91,156
3rd ,,	,,	45,108
Boys ,,	,,	670
Total Pairs...		1,69,477

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate and will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers to be marked "Tender for—." Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rs. 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well established outside firm or guarantee company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6. Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected, at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 10th September, 1892.

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r Admission

RS FOR TIMBER.

STRAIGHT SAL SLEEPERS of
rm section, 10 inches by 5 inches.
Number required 275, (length 17 feet.
70 ,, 14 ,,
2900 ,, 10 ,,

2.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sal timber in straight lengths of 14 feet. Section 11 inches by 11 inches. 16½ inches by 16½ inches or 11 inches by 16½ inches. Quantity required 1,400 cubic feet.

3.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Mango wood in straight lengths of 8 feet. Minimum width 15 inches, minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 400 cubic feet.

4.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Sheeshum wood in straight lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

5.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Country Teak in lengths of 8, 10 and 14 feet. Minimum width 15 inches. Minimum depth 6 inches. Quantity required 300 cubic feet.

6.—Thoroughly seasoned, sound, squared Moulmein Teak in straight lengths of 14 feet. Minimum section 16 inches by 16 inches. Quantity required 800 cubic feet.

Rates may be quoted for the timber loaded on trucks at any station on the G. I. P, I. M. R., or E. I. R., nearest to the source of supply.

Should the sectional not be uniform the minimum section will be taken in measurement, and scantlings under the sizes specified will be rejected. In measuring the length should timber be split at the ends, the split portion will not be included in the length. Lengths under those specified will be rejected. Apply to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Guna-Bina Railway, Saugor.

Saugor, C. P., Dated 10th Sept., 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons.

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted up and in working order.

The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ebhram Hajee Suleeman—

E H S 6718—1 case cotton, hosiery ex Wega.
176—1 ,, towels ex Kirby Hall.
2231—1 ,, hosiery ex Braunfels.
255—1 ,, collars ex Olivia.
35—1 ,, haberdashery, ex Brindisi.

On account and at the risk of Salamahomed Noor Mahomed—

S N 7374—1 case silk striped velvet, ex Ophilia.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

3 musical cabinets.
1 mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

64 kegs Hubbock's paint.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Joosub Hoosein—

1 case India-rubber combs.

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentor, Canjee Dhurumsey—

4 bales each 50 pieces (about) grey shirtings, 39 in, 37 38 yds.
1 ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 35 ,, ,,
2 ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 38 ,, 38 yds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built open carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

4 pearl bangles.
10 pairs earstuds set with sapphire and pearls.
1 pearl and turquoise necklace.
1 turquoise belt.
2 large rings.
27 necklaces.
179 sapphire, turquoise, pearl, and ruby rings.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Adamjee Moolla Hussonalli and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 193-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of all that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement 319-7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, together with the two chawls and a privy adjacent thereto standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Falkland Road, or otherwise called Duncan Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenements of the said Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2177 and street Nos. 198 to 206, and bounded on the east by the property of Dhunbai, widow of Parsee Rustomjee, on the west by the property of Khoja Hassam Purdhan, on the north by Faulkland Road, and on the south by the property of Bawa Shunkerdass Gopaldass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATIPOORA 14TH STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Tola Keva and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shunkar Chinoo Vanjari, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of March, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Kamatipoora, 14th Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old Nos. 4774 and 4775, new Nos. 11138, 11139, old survey No. 4307, 4308, and new Survey No. 6896, 6897, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under E ward No. 2158, and Street Nos. 124, 126, 128 and 130, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards and bounded on the East by the house of Aga Ahmed Ali, on the West by the house of Nursoo Konerce, on the North by Kamatipoora 14th Street, and on the South by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 24th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, next to the London Hotel, in the bungalow lately occupied by Miss Mellett, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, first rate sweet toned upright pianoforte, by T Gerslenberger Liegnetz, strong built victoria with bay horse and harness, Singers' sewing machine, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above office of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing, dining, office and bed-room furniture made to border, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Pianoforte, Hink's lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, oilpaintings, rich table ornaments, etc, the property of R. THOM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 15, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Cadur Abdul Hoosain—

120 C F & Co.—13-15—3 bales wall papers and wall paper borders.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. Hawkins, one handsome strong built comfortable landau in very good condition.

The property of other gentlemen:—

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14.1¼, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful grey Arab galloway, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 Madras-built victoria and a chesnut C. B. Pony, 13 hands and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 English chesnut Horse, about 15-2, 6 years old, should make a nice trapper, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE STOCK AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, STABLE, LOWER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of old stock consisting of cast iron, scrap iron, candle dust, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint and oil cans, old horse shoes, farriers, rasps, files, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 15, 1892.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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RT

:—Not
8. No

GOLD WATCH CHA ge and select assortment of the newes Ladies and Gentlemen's English-made Chains in every and pattern. Ladies' Albert, Queen and Princess Chains from Rs. 38. Gentlemen's single and double Alberts from Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a first-class NATIVE CLERK. Must be thoroughly conversant with Mercantile Accounts and Book-keeping. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply to "No. 97," care of this Office.

WANTED, First-Class PRESS-MAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

WANTED, 2 NATIVE CLERKS, well acquainted with all details of Freight Business. Applications only from men fully qualified. Apply to "No. 98," care of this Office.

WANTED, at once, an Experienced, well recommended EUROPEAN or EURASIAN NURSE. Apply to "H.," care of this Paper.

PERAMBULATORS, from Rs 20 to 47 each; Tiffin Baskets and Trunks, from Rs 12 to 18 each; Rocking Horses, Rs 18 each; Musical Chairs, Rs 25 each; Musical Inkstands, Rs 12 each; Musical Decanters, Rs 14 each.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

ACCOUNT BOOKS written up, adjusted, Balanced, Audited, Stocks Checked. Accountant's work taught by an experienced man. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—High Caste Bay Arab; a good Riding Horse; goes well in a Dog Cart. Apply to J. M. COLAH, 109, Meadow Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

RECEIVED, a large Supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, 75, 175, and 250.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE CUP which cheers but not inebriates. If you wish to have really a good CUP of TEA try our CEYLON "ROSE PEKOE." The Tea is specially manufactured, and we are quite confident that it will meet with the entire approval of all the Tea Connoisseurs. With a view to give it a wide circulation the price is fixed on a very narrow margin of profit, viz, Re. 1-8 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, dostage Annas 4.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A RISING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, offering SPECIAL ADVANTAGES, is prepared to give a LIBERAL COMMISSION to European and Native Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business. Address "LIFE," care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FOR SALE.—Stock, good will and fixtures of a Millinery and Dressmaking establishment in Karachi, good situation, commanding good Trade. Established 16 years. Suitable for 2 young Ladies. Premises may also be purchased if desirable. For further particulars, address "A. B.," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS; Begonias, Gloxiscias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., LD., 18, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1892, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.

The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

ESTATE OF BAI GOOLBAI (WIDOW OF) NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed BAI GOOLBAI, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of October, 1891, are hereby required to send in their claims, pay the debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned as Attorneys to MR. CURSETJEE DORABJEE GANDHEE, the administrator to the above estate, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1892.

BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.
B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of 5,000 (five thousand) tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and 300 (three hundred) tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside Vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers) will be received at Ghadechi up to 21st September, 1892, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in October, and be completed by end of January 1893. Forms of tender can be had on application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

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NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
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In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

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FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100 50	850 505
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500		138½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	610
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	[illegible]
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	[illegible]
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	735
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	665
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	785
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	715
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,900	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	307½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	5,0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	810
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	Re. 1	18¾

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-3
Carolas	,,	225
Mexican Dollars	,,	223-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	,,	321
Bar Silver	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	25-12
Bar Gold, English	,,	25-15-6
Bar Australian	,,	25-13
Bar Bombay	,,	25-12
Bar Pekin	,,	25-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre, Lyon's Tourists, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Assyria arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Locksley Hall (s), for Liverpool ; Oriental (s), Jedda, &c. ; City of Dublin (s), Karachi ; and St. Fillans (s), Bassein.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Locksley Hall left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nyanza entered, and the turret-ship Magdala, s. s. Isleworth, City of Dublin, and Oriental (B. I. S. N. Co.), left the dock yesterday

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s.s. Niobe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Simla, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

MUSIC ON THE BANDORA HILL.—The St. Joseph's Band will give their first performance, for this season, on Sunday week at the usual place on the Bandora hill opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium.

FATAL FALL FROM A HOUSE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday afternoon, held an enquiry at Null Bazaar, into the circumstances attending the death of Fatma a Borah girl, about seven years of age, residing with her parents, on the third floor of a house at Guzur Street. Yesterday morning, the deceased was standing on the wall of a *nanee*, and looking over the railing, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell from a height of about thirty-five feet. She sustained a fracture of the skull and died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of death by an accidental fall.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday afternoon, a rather serious accident happened on board the s. s. Fazilka, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company. It appeared that four labourers were engaged in removing a cover from one of the hatches, when all of them suddenly fell into the hold with the cover, injuring themselves more or less seriously. Two of them, named Pandoo Moosajee and Dewjee Shunker, were very seriously injured and immediately removed to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where their injuries were promptly attended to. Pandoo, who was picked up in an unconscious state, is lying in the hospital in a precarious state, very little hope being entertained of his recovery. The other two were not seriously injured.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN TROUBLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. F. S. Piper charged Mr. G. R. Neill with using insulting language came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate informed the parties that he would not be able to take up the case that afternoon, as he had fixed five other cases. Mr. Piper stated that he was on leave for about three months, and he would have to return to duty on the 23rd inst., and as he could not manage to come in court again, he wanted to have the matter settled. He was prepared to offer an apology for what had happened, provided that Mr. Neill undertook not to annoy him in future. Mr. Hemming said that the apology should be made unreservedly and unconditionally. His client could not give any undertaking, as he had not annoyed Mr. Piper as the parties could not agree, the case was, after some contention, adjourned until Wednesday next.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Joondikhan Abdullakhan, a coffee shop-keeper at Byculla, prosecuted one Gullam Mahomed Hussain on a charge of stealing a purse, containing Rs.60, belonging to him. The accused, it appeared, had arrived in Bombay about a month ago, and was out of employment. On Friday, the 3rd instant, the complainant dismissed his servant; and the accused, who happened to be at the shop, urged the complainant to take him in his service till he could find a better hand. Joondikhan, feeling pity for the accused, employed him as a servant in his shop, On Saturday the complainant went to Mahim, leaving the accused in charge of his shop. On returning the next morning, he found the accused had absconded, and a purse containing Rs. 60, missing from his drawer. He, thereupon, reported the matter to the police, who subsequently traced the accused to Poona, when the purse was found in his possession. The accused denied the truth of the complaint, and said that he had not been even for a day in the service of the complainant. He used to visit the complainant's shop to take a cup of tea. On the 5th instant, he had sent a boy as a servant, to the complainant; but the boy did not remain at the shop. The complainant thereupon brought up this charge against him. The accused further stated that the purse belonged to him and not to the complainant as alleged but he had no witnesses to call. The Magistrate remarked that the evidence proved the charge against the accused. He, therefore, convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Alexander, H A
Abbolid, W L
Bulkley, Mrs
Brantz, R
Bird, G F
Bughton, T D
Barboza, A
Burnett, J B
Bassett, E
Bexfield, J
Borilan, F R F, Lt
Berrell, J S
Baptist, M F
Beveridge, H M
Cozemmne, L
Charles, W C
Clarke, F
Cochens, J O
Cullen T
Carmero, F
D'Silva, J
Devare, Miss
Daubwey, G H
Esenhoper, F K
Fries, J
Faulker
Hardwicke, E A
Hamilton, A G
Hille, R
Herioger, H
Jeffries, W F
Jeott, A
Jones, A B, Mrs
James, C, Miss
Kelly, E H, Dr
Kemerling, M
Karle, G
Kempe, E
Lunarchand, C H
Leaddre, R H
Lawrence, C L
Lascelles, F H
McPhee
McDonald, W J
Mayo, S
Marenburk, J
Martin, F
Mansfield, E
Macpherson, J
Mayhew, C J
Newmann, H J
Nolan, A H M
Naylor, A M
Newcome, S
Owen, W, Dr
Owen, W S
Pitts, S, Mrs
Priestly
Philips, F A
Royal, B Madam
Rolland, C
Roy, N Mrs
Rawbone, A J
Rich, J
Remington, E, Mrs
Rathacher, F, Miss
Rohde, M
Ringwood, Capt U
Ross, M J
Stibbing, A E, Capt
Stegmann, E A, Mrs
Stewart, C H
Schoarts, M
Smith
Spitzel, L
Suklimore, S
Somlal
Strong, S
Shercore, A A
Sampson, E D
Townsend, E S
Vukers, W
Vonkey el maun, Herr
Williamson, A, Mrs
Wilkins, C F

MR. R. P. BARROW, I.C.S., has been appointed Second-Assistant Collector, *vice* Mr. G. M. Urquhart, I.C.S., deceased.

MR. P. REYNOLDS, M. Inst. C.E., will, on return from leave, act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Dharwar.

GREAT expectations are founded in Greece upon the new line of railway now in course of construction from the Piræus and Athens to Thebes, Larissa, and the Turkish frontier. It will be of the ordinary Continental guage, and will, when the connection is made through the adjacent Turkish province of Macedonia, unite Greece by direct land route to Western Europe. This will enable the Piræus to compete with Brindisi as the port of embarkation from Europe to Egypt, India, and the East. At the same time it will confer great benefits on the fertile provinces of Greece through which it passes. At the present moment cotton has to be conveyed by road from Livadia to the Piræus, at a cost of twenty-nine shillings sterling per ton.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE, according to a French journalist who has lately been received at Tatoi, has lost none of that pleasantness of manner which upon one occasion called forth the enthusiasm of Gambetta. Court ceremony, it is well known, is a dead letter in Greece. The King received his visitor in his study, rising and shaking him cordially by the hand as he entered. This and the almost affectionate expression with which the King regarded him were alone sufficient to put the stranger quite at his ease ; and any remaining embarrassment which his dusty clothes may have caused him disappeared when he observed that the King was dressed in a plain dark-grey lounge suit, and wore tan boots. The Royal study is a vast apartment pierced with broad high bowed windows. A wide corridor by which it is reached is lined on either side by elegant cabinets, in which are displayed in pleasing pell-mell fashion splendid Greek vases of the richest periods, bronzes, photographs of the Danish and other Royal families, &c. Though the study is simply furnished, good taste is seen in every detail. Among the many photographs which form quite a feature of the room are seen several of the late Princess Alexandra. They show her at all ages, at every epoch of her life. It seems as if the King had been unwilling to raise his eyes or take a step without seeing before him the image of his dead daughter.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 78, Apollo Street, Fort, when Dr. Shantaram Vithal, chairman of the Board, presided. The following directors' report and audited balance-sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1892, was put before the meeting and unanimously adopted :—The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,84,886-14-5, which, including the balance of Rs. 3,108-13-6 brought forward from the previous year's account, make a total of Rs. 1,87,995-11-11, available for disposal. From this sum your directors have apportioned Rs. 45,000 to machinery depreciation and Rs. 10,000 to building depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,32,995-11-11 for division. Your directors recommend that this sum be divided as under :—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year, Rs.1,00,000; dividend fund account, Rs.23,000; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 5,000; carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 4,995-11-11; total Rs. 1,32,995-11-11. You are aware that it had been decided to have Sprinkler installation at the mill, and that the contract for the work had been given to Messrs. Witter & Son. Your directors have now the pleasure to inform you that the job has been completed very satisfactorily. To strengthen the Board your directors have appointed Mr. Gordhandas Parmanandas, an additional director of the company. This appointment you will be requested to confirm. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton and yarn, &c., at the mill are insured for Rs. 18,28,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Dr. Pestonji Muncherji, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report being adopted, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared payable on and after the 16th instant, and a bonus of Rs 5,000 as recomended in the directors' report was granted to the employes of the company. The nomination of Mr. Gordhandas Parmanandas as an additional director made by the Board was confirmed. Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Pestonji Muncherji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, and Messrs. Krishnanath A Kirtikar and Balkrishna Gangadas were re-appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

THEFT BY A POSTMASTER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALWANT MAHADEV.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in July last, convicted the accused, officiating Postmaster at Bagewadi, of having dishonestly extracted two currency notes of Rs. 100 each from an unregistered letter posted in a letter-box at the Post Office at Bagewadi ; and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 300, or in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ganesham Nilkant appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. One Bhimapa Hemadri and Hoosein Saheb were dealing in partnership at Gadag in the Dharwar District, and, in November last, the latter went to Telgi to purchase jowari there. At his request, his partner sent two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, which were duly received by Hoosein at Talgi. Unable to cash the notes there, Hoosein went to Bagewadi, and there succeeded in cashing them at the shop of the complainant Genajee. The latter did not know English, and being anxious to know the particulars of the notes, he went to the post office and showed them to the accused, who was there. Having ascertained the particulars, and that they belonged to the Madras circle, he returned to his shop and made up his mind to remit them to the firm of Lakhmajee Rajajee at Bellary. With that view he got his clerk to write a letter to that firm, and when it was written, put it in an envelope with the above notes and closed the envelope. The letter was then taken to the post office and was posted unregistered in the letter-box there. The accused was present in his office, and the posting took place within his sight. The numbers of the notes had been noted in Genajee's books. On the 18th November 1891, four money orders were made at the Post Office for the aggregate sum of Rs. 107, and the accused had this sum for remittance to the Subtreasury at Bagewadi. He sent Rs. 7 in cash and a currency note for Rs. 100 to the treasury, but as the memo. of remittance did not describe the note in full, the remittance was not accepted. The accused thereupon supplied the information and sent back the remittance, and it was then accepted at the treasury. Receipt of the money was not acknowledged from Bellary in due course of time ; the post-master was suspected, and enquiries were set about. Genajee succeeded in tracing one of the missing notes to the treasury at Bagewadi, and he wrote to the Mamlatdar, advising him of its theft and requesting its detention at the treasury. Genajee eventually wrote to the Inspector of Posts, which led to a close enquiry, and the prosecution of the accused was the result. The Joint Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him as stated above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence and the arguments of the pleader, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Dismissal.

49-92—Bhaishunker and K—Shaek Essabin Khalifa vs Mooshaidbin Khalifa—M N Saklatwala.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

726—H S Dikshit (for a pauper)—Yemna vs Balla Naikeen Belgavkarin and another—Balkrishna V N K (Part heard)

741—Payne, G and S—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—T A Little.

743—Chalk, W and S—Vithuldass Ramdass and another vs Jetha Rutna and others—Payne G and S.

749—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Burmah Trading Co, Ld. vs Frederick Yorke Smith—Little, S. N, and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

617-91—Little, S, N, and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard. (Not to be called on.)

679-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Lilladhur, Jairam Naranjee and others vs George Wreford and others—Craigie, L and O, B and M, and L, S, N and B. (Part heard.)

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit. (Not to be called on.)

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland—(Not to be called on.)

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.

606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff. (Not to be called on.)

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

THE Comte d'Aubigny, the French Minister, has been twice grossly insulted by Moorish soldiers while riding with his Secretary of Legation along the beach at Tangier. On the first occasion the Secretary was struck violently on the chest with a slipper which one of a group of soldiers had taken off for that purpose. In the altercation which ensued the soldiers drew their knives, and had it not been for the arrival of some of the members of the Spanish Legation, the Minister and his companion would have run serious risk of being severely wounded, if not killed. Late in the evening of the following day, as the Count was again riding along the beach, accompanied by a member of his staff, he was once more insulted and challenged by the soldiery. Although every effort was made to apprehend the offenders, who were followed for some distance, they managed to escape, and no trace of them has yet been found.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THEFT IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Soonderdass Govindass, a Roddha Brahmin by caste, and a resident of Dalmondee in Nassik, was charged by chief constable Powar, of the G. I. P. Railway, before Mr. Webb, with having in his possession Rs. 42-10, reasonaby suspected to have been stolen or fradulently obtained, and for the possession of which he could not account satisfactorily. The accused was sent to Bombay by the Nasik Police, who stated that the accused was a "railway thief." No definite charge was made against the accused, and so the accused's description was sent to Mr. J. Taylor, Superintendent of Police at Amritsur, and he replied that the accused had been four times previously convicted and sentenced for theft. The railway police in Bombay then made enquiries and ascertained that the accused got into a train at Nandgaon, where he met one Jabberdikhan, a shuter-sowar or a carrier of specie on camel-back. They both travelled in the same carriage as far as Jalna. The shuter-sowar had with him, in several bags, Rs. 18,000, which had been entrusted to him by several merchants for delivery to some persons in Bombay. Rs. 9,150, which were in three bags, were to be delivered over to Vanajee Nathmull who lives at Vithulwadi, in Bombay. When they reached Jalna, the shuter-sowar found that one of the three bags had been ripped. He reported the matter to the railway authorities, and in the presence of witnesses the rupees in the ripped bag were counted, when it was discovered that Rs. 43-10 had been extracted therefrom. The shooter-sowar had undertaken the charge of the safe delivery of the money, and as he received the commission of four annas per every hundred rupees for that purpose, he had to make good the deficit. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was a shopkeeper at Amritsar, and he had started for Mathura and Nassik on a pilgrimage. The money belonged to him, and he was ready to call witnesses from Amritsar to prove his respectability. The Magistrate gave him an opportunity of calling his witnesses, and gave Rs 2 to telegraph his witnesses, but the accused failed to call any witnesses. He wished to call one Chohajee Maharaj, who was a resident of Bombay. That witness deposed that his name was Buldev Naudram and not Chohajee Maharaj. He knew the accused. He had gone to Amritsar while on his way to Mathura. The accused kept a shop at Amritsar, from where he had purchased some ghee and other materials he required. The accused said that he was never convicted before, and still maintained that he was quite innocent, and had not committed the theft. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the accused had not rendered a satisfactory account as to how he came by the money. The Magistrate charactererised his defence as false, and stated that the witness like the one whom he called to give evidence on his behalf, could be obtained in the bazaar. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 60, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY.

YESTERDAY afternoon Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, by the order of the trustees for the debenture holders of the above company, put up for sale by public auction the leasehold hereditaments and premises, together with boilers, machinery, and other appurtenances belonging to the company. The premises were held for the term of thirty years from the 1st of May 1885, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 11th June 1885, made between the Fort Press Company, Limited, and the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, subject to the payment of the rent Rs. 500 per month. Certain portions of the above property were sub-let to Mr. Grattan Geary under a sub-lease, dated the 26th of October 1891, for a term of five years, from 1st June 1891, at the monthly rent of Rs. 355, and some to Messrs. Treacher and Company and Mr. Macropolo on a monthly rent of Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively. Mr. Moir, of Messrs. Browne and Moir, solicitors to the company, appeared on behalf of the debenture-holders, and there were also present Mr. Chabildass Lallubhoy, the chairman of the Board of Directors, and Messrs. Hassumbhoy and Fazulbhoy Visram, directors. Among the purchasers were seen Messrs. Boyd and Ardeshir, of Boyd and Ardeshir Ice Factories. The sale was subject to a reserved bidding, which had been fixed by the vendors, who also reserved to themselves the right to bid for the property. Mr. Fazalbhoy started the bid with a lakh of rupees, which was raised by Mr. Dwarkadas to one lakh five thousand. As no further bid was given, the factory was bought in by the debenture-holders for one lakh fifty thousand rupees.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

With effect from Friday, the 16th instant, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees 3 annas 5 via Suez and Teheran ; five annas less, via Turkey ; two annas per word to be added from offices in Burma. Press message rate to United Kingdom remains unaltered.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	6	45 p.m.	11	15
Teheran	15	12	42 p.m.	...	44
Suez	15	2	35 p.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 15th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	3
,, Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	..	57	...	1

COLONEL KENNEY-HERBERT'S revolutionary attack upon our cookery and dining customs in the *Fortnightly Review* meets with the approval of *The Lancet* which certifies that the article is "thoroughly sound dietetically." The "social or æsthetic side" of the question is left by this expert to those whom it concerns. Colonel Kenney-Herbert has remorselessly ridiculed the prevailing decorative mania—our habit, for example, of using fancy colours, without consideration of their congruity, for the sake of prettiness, to tint the maskings used in savoury cookery, and serving up green fillets of fish and pink chicken cutlets. He has also, it will be remembered, expressed himself feelingly regarding a noble salmon put in the pillory and exhibited with his back bristling with prawns like the "fretful porcupine" and with crayfish disporting themselves about him, while his sides are outraged by a gruesome tattooing of truffles in divers devices ; and, lastly, to complete the atrocity, an impalement of hideous "batchet" skewers. The *Lancet* writer, however, is interested only in the proposed radical reform of our cookery and in the suggestion that sitting at the dinner table should be strictly limited to "one hour."

THE drum-major's stick of the First Guard Regiment in Berlin has a curious history. During the reign of Frederick II. it was the custom for Prussian officers to carry a stick as a sign of their dignity, and this stick was used not only as a commander's staff, but was employed in keeping up military discipline. At that time a certain Friedrich William Rohdich served as Captain in the King's Life Guard. This officer had obtained great successes in the battle of Prague and received in recompense various orders and honourable posts, and also a patent of nobility. After his death in 1796 the stick he had used was preserved as a relic by his relations, till, in 1840, one of his grand-nephews, a Major Bredow, gave the stick to the First Guard Regiment, with the wish that it should be used for the drum-majors. The stick, which was a simple bamboo, was provided with a silver button, upon which were engraved the Rohdich arms, the Cross of the Order of Merit, and the following words : "In memory of General von Rohdich, from 1779 to 1796 head of the regiment founded by the Kurfurst Frederick, and re-formed by Frederick II. As the Guard-Grenadier Battalion, which dissolved in 1806, still exists in the First Guard Regiment."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Fillans, 1,936 tons, Captain E D Fitz Gerald, cleared yesterday for Bassein, in ballast.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W W Greenhorn, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J Forbes, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo, Mr Tookaram Luxmun as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr King, Mr Khedary and 3 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain F Speck, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gwalior	1692	Speck	A	P & O Co
,, Etolia	2113	Jones	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Cy. of Dublin	2151	....	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Kt.of St.George	2999	Bevis	F	K Nixon & Co
,, Oriental	939	Grier	G	B I S N Co
,, Somali	...	Francis	K	V Ebrahim
,, Poonani	...	Nacoda	K	Shepherd & Co
,, Kaveri	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Brahmani	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Tanjore	1402	Barron	O	Hajee Cassum & Co
,, Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	P	M Mackenzie & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	1	E Bates & Co
,, Asia	2322	Laird	2	W& A Graham&Co
,, Bisagno	1482	Baccarini	3	A Branchi
,, Oriental	2711	Moule	5	P & O Co
,, Ruthenia	3428	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co
,, Worsley Hall	2172	Black	16	E Bates & Co

VESSELS IN MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Fultala......4155......Phillips.........M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Assyria (s)	Skinner	Busreh, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Locksley Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Jedda, &c.
	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Karachi.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald	Bassein.

The steamer Gwalior, Captain Speck, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1 case electro-plated ware, Marcks and Co ; 150 barrels green coperas, C Ramjee ; 500 boxes soap, S A S Dawood ; 7 cases silver plate glass, S Essajee.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebassa s—154 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally ; 4 cases soap, S Hebtoola ; 4 cases soap, E Russuljee ; 4 cases soap, H M Sulleman and Sons ; 6 bales writing paper, M A Essabhoy and Co ; 86 cases provisions, &c, Minocher Kooka and Co ; 2 casks antimony and 200 cases candles, S A S Dawood ; 10 cases confectionery, M Sumsoodin ; 75 casks disinfecting powder, John Fleming and Co ; 55 cases oilmanstores, &c, T Akberally ; 17 packages chemicals, Treacher and Co ; 50 cases oilmanstores, &c, R Jooma ; 5 cases soap, Cowasjee Dadabhoy ; 5 cases biscuits, T Akberally ; 445 caks glassware, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Rosetta s—5 cases writing ink, Hassonally Abdoolally ; 3 cases photo materials, E D Karanjia.

Oriental s—3 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon ; 150 cases oilmenstores, &c, Damodher Ruttonsey ; 3 cases soap, Bertie Smith and Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino s—100 drums lubricating oil, T F Bengalee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—6 bales printing paper, M Vithuldas.

FROM VENICE.

R Rubattino s—5 cases soap, T Akbarally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—126 bales wool, Kika Khoshall ; 577 cwts linseed cake, and 7½ cwts mowraseed, Glade and Co.

Ruthenia s—65 bales rags, C Purshotum.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—15 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

Kt of St George s—4 bales hides, O Chandbhoy ; 208 cwts amba-huldee, H S Sumar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—600 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—6½ cwts ivory, N Mianee ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 19,651), David Sassoon and Co ; 1 box gold coins (Rs 32,400) and gold bars, (Rs 62,300), The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 7 boxes silver coins (Rs 63,700) and 1 box gold bars (Rs. 72,400), B Cursetjee ; 1 box gold (Rs 1,09,900), The French Bank.

Oriental s—500 cwts coir yarns, Jairaj Laljee ; 11 bales skins, Beier and Katz ; 36 bales skins, M J Vallibhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—10,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbdoy ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 675 cwts rapeseed, R Govindjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—500 cwts fennelneed, A Alli Mahomed and Co.

Malwa s—1 box gold coins (Rs 7,000) and silver coins (Rs 5,900), The French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—9 cwts selarus, 150 cwts groundnuts and 15 cwts hingda, Quan Lun Edoo ; 375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—7 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bisagno s—15 bales twist, Bombay United S and W Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fultala s—258 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Hughes, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Carnegy, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

Fryer, Capt, Bo, Mily Accts, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th September, 1892.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of both Companies by applying at their respective Head-Quarters.
3. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 11th instant and posted to No 1 Company :—No. 171 Gunner T. Potts.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 16th September 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. On Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6-45 a.m.—Ride out from Riding School to Matunga. Members who intend to be present will send their names to Lieut. G. W. Moir.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	78·0

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	83·2

THE Chateau of Urville, where the Emperor William was to spend the middle of September, was bought by him three years ago, but has not yet received a visit from its owner. It is rather large, architecturally unimpressive, and such decorations as it has are poor and in bad style. The Emperor's visit is regarded with curiosity by both French and Germans. Metz has been much less sympathetic to its annexers than Strasburg, and the young Emperor evidently has a political object in choosing Lorraine for his September sojourn, though grouse-shooting is the ostensible motive. He bought this property in 1889 the moment it came into the market, and the Prefect of Metz, who conducted the negotiation, was all through agent for an undisclosed principal. The chateau belonged to M. Sandret, a Frenchman, who when he agreed to sell for 200,000f had no idea that his Sovereign was to be his successor.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	113	15	92	08	90	68	87	5
Thursday, September 15	......		0	23	0	15	0	13
Total	113	15	93	31	90	83	87	18
Total fall to 15th September 1891	84	57	67	17	70	81	67	27
Total fall to 15th September 1890	67	80	70	67	68	51	56	77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending September 10.)

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	119	18	Baroda	33	54
Panjoo	96	80	Mehmedabad	42	32
Vaiturni	74	24	Ahmedabad	41	91
Palghar	97	93	Viramgaum	44	14
Golwad	99	97	Wudhwan	20	51
Damaun	89	39	Dabhoe	48	11
Bulsar	81	1	Sevalia	35	67
Nowsari	76	10	Godhra	41	10
Surat	46	88	Kharagora	26	83
Kim	34	96	Odwada	41	47
Broach	32	58	Dohad	31	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·811	Calm.	3	89·6	76·1	89	0·35	21·43	−2·69
Agra	29·820	N W	3	89·1	77·4	95	0·58	17·58	−8·35
Cawnpore	29·855	S E	3	92·0	79·1	91	...	29·56	..
Allahabad	29·792	WN W	3	92·4	78·3	87	0·03	29·69	+0·18
Jhansi	29·818	N W	3	89·4	77·2	75	0·20	34·36	−0·47
Jacobabad	29·788	S E	4	105·4	78·7	69	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·859	W S W	11	89·0	77·3	81	...	11·51	+5·27
Jeypore	29·847	W N W	7	87·6	73·5	81	...	43·43	+18·19
Ajmere	29·877	W	12	81·2	74·1	82	0·02	16·58	−3·91
Deesa	29·916	W	7	89·2	75·8	78	..	34·08	+9·96
Bhuj	29·885	W S W	14	92·5	72·9	76	...	8·05	...
Rajkot	29·920	W S W	8	90·4	70·8	89	...	19·24	−8·11
Veraval	29·931	W S W	10	82·5	76·3	83	...	11·93	...
Neemuch	29·896	W	11	83·8	71·1	84	...	32·38	+3·78
Indore	29·924	N W	4	81·5	70·6	94	...	31·43	+2·34
Saugor	29·854	W	4	81·8	72·6	91	...	44·89	+7·59
Jubbulpore	29·872	W	3	83·9	74·6	93	0·10	46·81	−4·34
Hoshangabad	29·903	W S W	6	84·3	75·2	96	2·33	50·04	−0·27
Khandwa	29·910	W	6	86·2	73·7	80	...	39·74	+12·56
Raipur	29·808	Calm.	..	88·5	76·6	81	0·16	42·13	−2·36
Nagpur	29·849	N W	7	86·8	75·9	84	...	37·39	−3·21
Amraoti	29·893	W	11	81·9	72·3	86	0·03	38·16	+9·97
Akola	29·919	N W	10	87·0	71·7	86	...	42·78	+15·95
Surat	29·927	S W	L	87·0	74·0	85	...	48·35	+10·53
Malegaon	29·963	W	7	85·9	68·2	74	...	22·69	+4·42
Bombay	29·964	S	6	83·3	74·1	[illegible]	0·13	87·07	+18·76
Poona	29·970	W NW	11	83·6	66·9	77	...	24·69	+8·35
Sholapur	29·951	W N W	8	87·7	69·5	77	...	19·26	−3·72
Ratnagiri	29·957	Calm.	4	83·9	73·9	84	0·08	130·11	+30·14
Belgaum	29·933	W S W	1	77·8	62·8	97	...	40·66	+7·83
Goa	29·988	N E	7	85·1	74·4	87	...	115·61	...
Karwar	29·984	N E	1	83·7	72·8	92	0·22	115·38	+6·33
Mangalore	29·990	Calm.	2	83·8	73·9	84	..	107·76	−1·15
Calicut	29·999	N W	7	84·2	74·6	83	...	98·66	+16·23
Cochin	30·010	Calm.	M	88·2	71·7	87	0·13	81·55	+9·28
Bangalore	30·026	W	7	82·2	62·5	85	...	16·39	+0·15
Secunderabad	29·915	N W	7	86·1	71·4	88	0·02	31·25	+8·99
Masuliptm.	29·845	W NW	6	92·1	81·1	77	...	27·87	+7·06
Bellary	30·003	W N W	11	90·4	72·0	88	0·01	13·46	+5·92
Cuddapah	29·938	W		94·6	77·9	57	...	25·67	+12·10
Madras	29·883	WN W	9	97·2	81·1	62	...	22·86	+9·23
Coimbatore	29·977	S	8	92·8	71·3	90	...	4·96	+0·22
Trichinopoly	29·921	W		98·6	77·8	60	...	13·21	+3·92
Negapatam	29·878	Calm.	1	95·0	77·2	60	...	9·47	−0·18
Colombo	29·984	W S W	8	87·0	78·5	65	...	9·77	−11·80

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H. = 0·35 (113·15) ; E. G. H. = 0·15 (90·75) ; G. T. H. = 0·23 (89·01) ; C. P. = 0·13 (87·07).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small and irregular in all districts, except Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and locally at Deesa and Bhuj, where a brisk rise has taken place. Readings are highest at Bellary, Bangalore and on and off the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon, and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are rather steep to the east of longitude 77° and to the sout of latitude 16° and are moderate to slight else where. Winds are very variable on the West Coast, while elsewhere they are generally blowing from the south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ajmere, 16 at Neemuch and 14 at Khandwa. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 105 at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Bangalore: The air continues to be damp every where, except over a small portion of Gujarat an the Madras Presidency, where it is dry. The skie are cloudly to overcast almost everywhere; heavy rain has fallen at Hosnangabad (2·33), and light to moderate showers at Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Agra. barometer is abornormally low over the greater part of the Bay lying to the south of Lat. 16° and a low pressure area seems to exist there far to the east wards of Madras or Negapatam in the Bay where the weather appears to be very unsettled. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is weak, and no rain beyond a few local and scattered showers is likely. In the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri the weather is slightly unsettled and rain is likely. In all other districts except Sind, Gujarat, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the general weather conditions promise local showers only at present. The low pressure area over the Bay appears to be advancing westwards, and a further fall of the barometer is likely on the Coromandel Coast and probably over the country lying to the south of Lat. 17 °.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

THE barometer has fallen in Madras but continued to rise elsewhere. Shallow low pressure areas are shown one over the Western desert the second over West Bengal and east of the North-west and Central Provinces, readings are highest in the Arabian Sea, and South of the Bay. Winds are westerly over the central parts of the country and Madras and variable in direction elsewhere, the force being fresh or light. The temperature has fallen in North-West India and the Deccan. On the whole the temperature has risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is high in Burma, Bengal and Madras, low in the Punjab, normal elsewhere. A patch of heavyish general rain is shown to the west of the North-west Provinces and east of the Punjab and of Lower Burma, but in other parts of India only scattered showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th September, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·861
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of Wind*	SSW, SSE, S. W, NW, W
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	241
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	13·35
,, ,, year	87·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Sept.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. P. BARRY, M.B., will be Superintendent of Matheran on the expiration of the term of office of Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O.

MR. A. K. BONUS, I.C.S., Collector, Dharwar, will be President of the Local Board, during the absence of Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, I.C.S.

A BERLIN correspondent says that in several villages in the province of Brandenburg a cholera panic has set in. Popular rumour has it that a "cholera ghost," in the form of a woman in white, without a head and with her shoes slung over her back, has recently been seen in the neighbourhood several times.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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SPLENDID SHADED PARK AND AVENUE,
LARGE NEWLY-BUILT THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL.
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DIORAMA, MARIONETTES,
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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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(Near the Railway Station)
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.

THE weather at the Presidency has become much finer since the date of our last report, and there have been signs of the approaching change of the monsoon to N. E.; while in some of the up-country districts there has been a break, but considerable damage has been done by floods to railway lines, and in some places the crops have suffered from the heavy rain. There has been no improvement in business in the week under review, the more than usually dull monsoon feeling which has prevailed these rains having if anything become intensified in the absence of demand for our staple Exports and by the paralyzing effect of the exchange question on forward operations in Imports; the approach of further holidays also adds to the dulness. There was a firmer feeling in Exchange this week and rates advanced 1-16d. above those quoted in our last report, but to-day there has been an easier feeling, rates closing, however, 1-32d. higher for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper than our quotation of last Thursday evening. Freights have been dull and declining, especially for prompt and October shipment, for which there is little or no demand. Government Paper has been unsteady; but the rate for Fours is now ⅛ per cent. higher than it was a week ago.

A very fully attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to consider the Currency question; particulars of which will be found in our other columns.

MONEY.—The Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank which, according to the Statement of the Bank's Affairs issued on Monday, stood at 351 lakhs last Saturday afternoon, had thus diminished by 2¼ lakhs since the previous Saturday. There had, however, been more movement in the various items given in the Return than this result would appear to indicate; and though the changes had not been upon the same large scale as in the week preceding, when they had disclosed a falling off of 56¼ lakhs in the trade demand, they were, nevertheless, of some importance as showing that as far as the demand for financial accommodation goes, it had continued to decrease in the week under notice. There had been, it is true, some increase in Bills discounted; but, on the other hand, there had again been a considerable accession to private deposits, and a material diminution in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements being represented by over 12¾ lakhs, this gain to the Bank's Balance, however, having been more than observed by withdrawals from Public Deposists, and some 5 lakhs more in Government Paper. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail-day with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained at that level all day, with a very limited enquiry from remitters; and for forward business, 1s. 2 21-32d. was named from the 15th December onwards, a moderate amount having been placed. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. for September delivery, and 1s. 2⅞d. for the new year were the rates, at which a moderate business was done, the market closing steady. On Saturday, the market was quiet again at opening, at Saturday's rates for Bank remittance, at which, however, there was no enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 2¾d. was named for September delivery; but Gold sellers coming out freely, rates at the close were somewhat firmer, and Bank Telegraphic was available, for transfer next month, at 1s. 2⅝d. without, however, finding takers. On Monday the market opened firmer at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount of Bills came out. There was no enquiry, however, for Bank remittance at the rates named, and as the Gold dealers were busy *selling Exchange* for September-October, Bank Telegraphic rose 1-32d., to 1s. 2⅝d. for September, and to 1s. 2 21-32d. for October transfer. The feeling was firm again at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and a moderate amount was taken at these quotations. Some three months' sight Credits, for September delivery, were placed at 1s. 2 13-16d.; and for next year a few Bills came out at 1s. 2 15-16d. for January-February, and at 1s. 2 31-32d. for March-May. Yesterday, the market opened firm again at 1s. 2⅝d. for BankTelegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand; but for Wire Transfer the latter rate was given, and was obtainable all day, with but a very moderate enquiry. Credits, also, at 1s. 2 27-32d., for September delivery, were scarce; but a fair amount of three months' sight Bills was placed at 1s. 2 15-16d. for February-March. To-day the market opened easier at 1s. 2 19-32d. and 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand respectively, and remained thereat throughout the day, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 13-16d. for September-October delivery, a moderate business only being reported either way. For the new year, rates were quoted the same as yesterday; but they closed with an easier tendency, our quotations this evening being also those for the mail, as the Banks will be closed for the next two days for the Parsee New Year holidays:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2⅝d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 2 31-32d.
Francs	3 months' sight	1·55½
Do.	6 months' sight	1·57

The usual weekly official return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th Sept., 1892	Rs.	1,92,39,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	17,62,000
	Rs.	2,10,01,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	24,01,000
	Rs.	1,86,00,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	14,19,000
	Rs.	2,00,19,000
Last week	,,	2,16,74,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady in tone last Friday, and Fours advanced slightly in the closing quotations in our last report, 104⅛ having become the price for Money; and 103⅞ for Account; 101½ was named for 4½ per Cents. A firm feeling prevailed in the market on Saturday leading to some further advance in rates for Fours, 104¼ having been quoted for cash, 104 for this month's settlement, and 103⅞ for the October account; and by the close, a sixteenth more had been attained, the price for Money having left off at 104 5-16. For 4½ per Cents there were buyers in the market, at 101⅜. On Monday the market opened firm again, and early business in Fours was done for the settlement at 104, and afterwards at 104 1-16; but a weaker feeling set in thereafter, and 103 15-16 was quoted; the market, however, left off at 104⅛ for cash, and 104 for the account; 4½ per Cents being called 101, nominal. The feeling was dull and weak on Tuesday, and rates for Fours declined to 104 for cash, and 103¾ for the account at the end of the month, these having also been the closing rates on that day. Yesterday, the market was steady at enhanced rates, Tuesday's decline in the price of Fours having been almost recovered; and at closing, 104 3-16 was quoted for cash; 103 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 103⅞ for the October account. 4½ per Cents were quoted at 101½, nominal. To-day the market has been very irregular, but quotations at closing, till Monday, were the same for Fours as yesterday evening, 4½ per Cents being called 100½.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1 per cent. higher at 115¼ Port Trust Bonds have advanced to the same extent, at 104¼.

SHARES.—On one or two days during the past week there was considerable movement in this market in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, resulting in most cases, in a more or less material advance in prices. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, we note, this evening, an advance of Rs. 60 in Lord Reay Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 55 in Sunderdas; of Rs. 30 in Imperial; of Rs. 25 each in Jivraz Balloo, and Southern India, of Rs. 20 in Sholapore; of Rs. 15 each in Victoria, Howard and Bullough, Hyderabad, and Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Star of India, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in Framji Petit, Jubilee, and Mazagon; of Rs. 6½ in Jamshed; and of Rs. 2½ in Southern Mahratta. On the other hand, Gulburga have declined Rs. 40; Coorla Rs. 30; and Britannia, and City of Bombay, Rs. 10 each. In Press Shares, Scinde and Punjab have advanced Rs. 30; Volkarts Rs. 10; Prince of Wales, New Berar, and Mofussil Rs. 5 each; and Bombay Cotton, and New Indian, Rs. 2½ each. In Miscellaneous Shares (which have not been much dealt in during the week) Treacher and Co., and Kemp and Co., have advanced Rs. 10 each; Phillips and Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 5; Bank of Madras are Rs. 50 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for staple *Grey Goods* from up-country is improving gradually, and it is confidently expected that it will do so to a much greater extent in the course of a week or two. Meantime dealers are selling freely at the bazaar rates, which are generally the same as ruled a week ago. Stocks are as before. There has also been some improvement in the demand for *Bleached Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods from the up-country markets, and rates are steadily supported, though not quotably higher. In *Local* Goods there has been a good business passing for the last two days, at current rates, which are much the same as before. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week are estimated at about 3,000 packages; those of *Local* Goods at some 1,500 bales.

YARNS—Only a small business has been transacted in *Imported Twist,* and prices have remained as before in a quiet market. For *Bombay Spinnings,* the China Market is not what it was, Sales at Shanghai and Hongkong for the last fortnight having been 9,300 bales. This is looked upon here as very unfavourable, and Bazaar dealers are selling their holidings at declining rates, in a dull market. The Sales for the week have aggregated about 1,000 bales, and, at closing, the feeling was quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	4¼	to 4½	per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,, ,,	4⅜	,, 4⅝	,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,, ,,	4⅝	,, 5¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,, ,,	4¾	,, 5⅜	,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,, ,,	5⅜	,, 5¾	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,, ,,	5 11-16	,, 6	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,, ,,	6¼	,, 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,, ,,	6¾	,, 7	,,
,, ...	... ,, 40s	,, ,,	8	,, 8¼	,,

METALS.—Little business has been doing in *Copper,* the price of which has declined 2 annas per cwt., the tone of the market, however, being steady. *Yellow Metal* has advanced 4 annas per cwt. in a firm market, but with only a moderate business passing. *Iron* is steady at previous rates; but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale.

COAL has been steady. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, October-November shipment at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per ton; and there are sellers of Davison's West Hartley, in the same position, nominally at Rs. 18 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17½	per ton.
West do.	,, 18	,,
Australian	,, 17	,,
Cardiff	,, 18¼	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On the two last days of last week no transactions whatever took place in this staple, the market remaining quiet in tone, but without any change in rates; and though there has since been some demand from local spinners, their takings have been upon a very small scale; while shippers have bought only a few hundred bales of Dhollera during the week under review. A decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round, was established on Monday; and thereafter the feeling continued to be quiet at previous quotations. The purchases by the Mills for the week sum up about 3,000 bales of Dharwar, Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, and a little Tinnevelly. The market closed quiet this evening with prices in the same level as they were a week ago.

Very little more rain fell in the Bengal Cotton circle during the latter part of last week, and the plants, which were in flower in all the districts, were benefitting by the finer weather. But in several districts of the Oomra circle there had been further heavy rain, over 5 inches having been registered at Oomrawuttee and Jalgaum, over 3 inches at Khangaum, and 2 at Dhulia. No more than slight damage was, however, reported by Monday's telegrams (the message from Barsee stating that the plants were showing bolls) and generally the crop continued to flourish, though a break in the weather was much needed; which was also the case at Broach. In the Wadwan and Bhownuggur districts of the Dhollera circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, but needed fine weather; but at Dhollera proper (where the rainfall had been considerably above the yearly average—as, indeed, it had been in all the districts of this circle excepting Bhownagger) the crop will have to be resown.

This morning's telegrams report improvement in the weather, from which the crop was benefitting, in several districts, and in no case had the further fall of rain reached an inch except at Broach (where 1 inch 25 cents had been registered since Monday), the fall ranging from 93 cents at Agra to ·01 cents at Nagpore and Bellary, and none at all having fallen in several districts. The plants were in flower and showing bolls at Khangaum and Barsee in the Oomra circle; the crop in the Oomra district proper was expected to be three-quarters of the average.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	170—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	160—3d.
Do. Good	,,	150—2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	176—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	171—3 3-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	185—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	176—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	170—3 3-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	171—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	179—3 11-32d.
Do. Good	,,	174—3¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,,	178—3 5-16d.
Westerns, Good	,,	172—3 7-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales
For the week	2,766	13,106	4,13
From 1st Jan. to 14th Sept.	1,608,494	1,810,392	1,884,05
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,770	1,678	1,511
From 1st Jan. to 14th Sept.	851,317	976,362	1,370,775
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,092	6,187	791
From 1st Jan. to 14th Sept	141,216	117,087	58,649

WHEAT.—This market became dull in tone, with a small export business passing, after the departure of last mail, and prices receded an anna per cwt., all round; and the same feeling continuing at the beginning of the present week, a further decline of one anna took place, making rates as quoted below. Since then the demand from shippers has been limited, and little fresh business has transpired in a quiet, not to say dull, market.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	4	15	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4	13	0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4	9	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	5	4	6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4	10	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	4	12	0	,,

SEEDS were steady, with transactions for export on a moderate scale at the end of last, and the beginning of the present week, and *Linseed* advanced a little on two days; but thereafter the market became quiet, with little doing, and the previous advance in *Linseed* was lost, while *Rapeseed* declined slightly in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-3-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore ,,	6-14-0 to Rs. 6-15-0	,,
,, Red ,, ,,	6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-3	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	45,062	180,091	43,271
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	8,826,060	11,804,043	4,883,487
Linseed for the week	12,807	27,122	16,947
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	3,462,210	4,336,866	2,061,265
Rapeseed for the week	14,396	38,136	1,216
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	1,349,150	1,327,395	887,277
Gingellyseed for the week	1,444	577	429
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	860,735	972,092	684,282

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	212,262	71,896	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	8,311,176	10,268,594	3,864,508
Linseed for the week	55,542	13,834	29,033
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	3,339,950	3,973 882	1,781,159
Rapeseed for the week	39,300	2,009	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	1,086,978	1,163,596	671,351
Gingellyseed for the week	2,762	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 14th September	946,008	1,024,582	837,662

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARNE—September 8, at Hissar, the wife of F W Carne, Irrigation Branch, P W D, of a son.

FRANKLIN—September 2, at "Daisy Dell," Mandalay, the wife of Mr R O Franklin, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

FRIER—September 10, at Madras, the wife of J D Frier, M I Mech E, of a son.

LAKE—September 7, at Morar, the wife of Harry Herbert Lake, Assistant Engineer, I M Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—September 5, at Harlemere, Mussoorie, of consumption, Leila Ruth, the dearly beloved wife of Lieut Lawrence Cunningham, 7th Dragoon Guards, aged 23 years.

HANDS—September 8, at Guntakul, Louis Hands, son of Mr and Mrs Hands, aged 13 months and 10 days.

STEPHENS—September 11, at Sunny Side, Egmore, Madras, Cecil Evan, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs J H Stephens, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1892.

IT is a noteworthy evidence of the growing spirit of tolerance and good-will amongst men differing in race and religion, that a public meeting of all classes should be held in a Mahomedan State to express gratification at the election of a member of the Parsee community to a seat in Parliament. Not so many years since such a demonstration of amity and good-will between the two communities might be looked for in vain, even in the City of Bombay. Yet it seems now to be in accordance with the fitness of things that a public meeting should be held in Secunderabad, and presided over by a Mahomedan statesman of the status of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk—the Political and Financial Secretary of the Nizam's Government—to felicitate a Parsee subject of Her Majesty on his elevation to a seat in the House of Commons. The meeting was not constitued of English-speaking natives, and the Nawab's address on the occasion was delivered in Urdu. We published on Monday last, an English translation of this speech which, while highly complimentary and cordial in its reference to the Honourable Member for Central Finsbury, differed from purely laudatory addresses in offering a critical estimate of the real significance and the inherent limitations of the success achieved by a native of India in entering the Imperial Parliament. The Nawab, who is more widely known as Mehdi Ali, was himself struck by the pleasant spectacle of Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsees and Bengalis, Sikhs and Brahmins, sitting shoulder to shoulder actuated by the one motive of doing honour to a distinguished Parsee. "Would to God," he said, "that this union were real and lasting, and that in spite of differences of faith, creed or custom, there may be always a perfect agreement of thought and feeling on all subjects connected with the progress and well-being of the country." He spoke of Mr. Dadabhai's election as one of the many astonishing events which had been witnessed in the present century—an event which a few years since would have been regarded as so absolutely impossible, that the man who predicted it would have been set down as a lunatic. But while giving every credit to Mr. Dadabhai, whose success at the hustings showed that he was able to hold his own against any Englishman, the speaker considered that a large portion of the honour was due to the electors of Finsbury, who showed their independence of thought, and freedom from prejudice, in giving their votes to a candidate differing from themselves in race and religion.

Neither in India nor in England can any observer fail to recognise that the sterling merits of Mr. Dadabhai, and the superiority to prejudice honourably characterising the electors of Finsbury, would have been alike unavailing had not the progress of opinion in England during Her Majesty's reign, removed the strong shackles of religious distinctions, and opened the doors of Parliament to all subjects of Her Majesty, of whatever caste, colour or creed. It is not every Englishman who remembers that but a few years ago Baron Rothschild was refused admission to the House of Commons on the ground of his not being a Christian, and that but a few years before, even Christians were not eligible for a seat in Parliament if they were of an obnoxious sect. We can scarcely imagine the horror with which the orthodox who recoiled from the de-Christianising of Parliament by the admission of a Jewish banker to the seat to which the citizens of London had elected him, would have heard of the proposal to admit within those sacred precincts a native of India who preferred Zoroaster to Moses, and was popularly believed to worship fire instead of Jehovah. When we realise how recent is the emancipation of even European intelligence from prejudices which are now almost forgotten, we can the better make allowance for the lee-way which has yet to be made up in India, and how difficult it must be for even intelligent men to guage, with any approach to accuracy, the scope, and tendency of such a portent as the admission of an Indian politician to the House of Commons. There is, therefore, warrant and justification for the words of counsel addressed by the Nawab to his native audience to take care that the novelty of the situation, and the excitement to which it naturally gives rise, should lead to exaggerated hopes. There is, he told his hearers, a class of people, including many able and highly educated men, who in their eagerness have begun to hope that their desires for radical changes will now be fulfilled, that all the evils of which they complain will be removed, that representative government will be established in India, that the Legislative Councils will be constituted on the elective principle, that native candidates for the Civil Service will not have to go to England for examination, and that the Arms Act will be repealed. These sanguine people, he sensibly pointed out, if they were better acquainted with the working of the English political system, would recognise at once that the objects on which they had set their hearts could not be attained by the admission of a single Indian into Parliament. To realise such a programme it would be necessary to procure the election of three hundred and fifty Indian members to Parliament, or at all events, a similar number of other members who held those views. He reminded his audience that one vote is as nothing in a body composed of upwards of six hundred members:—"A single voice in such a large Assembly is like the chirruping of a sparrow in the midst of a brass band," and it can have no effect on the policy of the Government. The Nawab instanced the example of Mr. Gladstone himself, who, with all his eloquence and force of character, could do nothing until he had a majority at his back. The speaker deemed it necessary to reiterate that it is a great mistake to expect anything from Parliament unless a majority can be secured therein, because a large class of people who know nothing of the British system of Government, follow blindly in the wake of the more ardent, and have begun to think that no measure can now be carried out by the Government of India against their wishes, and that if an English official commits any rash or imprudent act "his head will be at the mercy of Mr. Dadabhai's eloquence;" and that if the Government passes any measure of which they do not approve, it will have to stand the fatal fire of Mr. Dadabhai's denunciations.

These simple people, it is amusing to learn, are excessively exultant over Mr. Dadabhai's victory, and in their absolute ignorance of the relation between the Legislature and the Executive, they go about shouting, "Parliament! Parliament!" and "Dadabhai! Dadabhai!" On the other hand, the Nawab genially bantered his own co-religionists, who, looking up to the Government as their hope and sheet-anchor, dread the very name of Parliament as a child dreads a hobgoblin. They are apprehensive that if Parliament lends an ear to the party which wants everything to be done by election, the interests of those who are backward in education will suffer. They desire that the power, and prerogative of the Executive Government should be strengthened, lest they should be elbowed aside in the race, and their better educated competitors secure every position of honour and emolument. To reassure timorous Musulmans, and those Europeans who, "not looking on natives of India with an eye of respect, are made anxious by Mr. Dadabhai's election and conjure up visions of Madrassees, Deccanies, Malabaris—and worst of all—the dreadful Bengalis, all donning the stove-pipe hat of the full-blown M. P.," the Nawab relates a parable which has a truly Oriental aroma. A certain Bania was awoke out of his sleep by a rat running over his body. He started up and gave vent to loud lamentations, which brought in all the neighbours, who asked whether a snake had bitten him. He replied that nothing of the kind had happened, but his lot was still more unfortunate. "My body has been made a public thoroughfare! This time it is only a rat; but to-morrow it may be an ox, or a horse, or even an elephant. For God's sake save me from being trampled to death!" Many of his neighbours offered their sympathy, but one man of common sense preserved his presence of mind, and said: "There is no reason for alarm; the door of your house is so small that none of these large animals can get in." The Bania then recognised that the wisdom of his ancestors had sufficiently pro-provided for his safety. The moral is that the success achieved by a single fortunate Indian candidate, who after years of incessant toil and many disappointments, has made his way through the narrow portals of Parliament, does not in the very least imply that a broad and beaten track has been made, along which all may follow in his footsteps. It is to be hoped that the kindly counsel of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will be appreciated by all classes in India, and that while they regard Mr. Dadabhai's election as a great honour to their country, they will preserve a calm and sober judgment, free from exaggerated hopes on the one hand and baseless fears on the other.

NOTHING is as yet known as to the ultimate intentions of the Government of India in regard to the Legislative Councils Act, passed during the last Session of the defunct Parliament. The question of the measures to be taken to enlarge the Councils—Supreme and Provincial—under the provisions of the Act, have been under discussion, but they have not yet gone beyond the "very confidential" stage, and the rumours which have been flying about are mere guess work. No questions have been propounded to local bodies or officers of Government asking for their views and suggestions. In the meantime it is sufficiently obvious that the notion which seems to prevail in some quarters that the enlarged Councils will be duly elected, like the Parliament in England, may be laid aside, as, to say the least, a little premature. The representation of races, interests, castes and creeds, on the Indian Councils must, in the very nature of things, be very different from the representation of the people—one people in the main in race and creed—of Great Britain. The Government will doubtless proceed tentatively, and while opening some of the seats of the councils to nomination by sufficiently representative bodies, will keep in its own hand the selection for others. Throwing some seats open to election, it will be necessary to secure, as far as may be, that the nominees presented by the inexperienced constituencies shall be, on the whole, as carefully selected as those who are nominated under the present system. It may be assumed, from the necessities of the case, in the working of the new system, existing organisations—whether castes, or native associations, or punchayets, or chambers of commerce, or municipalities, or educational institutions, will be utilised as far as practicable, so that elections will be made with due Oriental decorum. It would never do to revive and import for Indian use the now discarded rowdyism of English elections, in the days when the ballot was not. It is one of the triumphs of latter-day civilization at home that elections involving the most portentous issues are intolerably dull. This saving dulness may be acclimatised in this country very usefully. The excitement of contested elections, conducted in the good old fashion, would be too much for candidates not to the manner born.

AN attempt is being made to add the discovery of America by Columbus to the list of exploded ideas. Had an Englishman undertaken the task doubtless the American sense of retributive justice would have been satisfied, since it was one of their countrymen who tried to prove that Shakespear's plays were written by Bacon. But the offender is a citizen of France, the last country in the world America would have suspected capable of producing such a culprit. After a lapse of four hundred years it is somewhat difficult to prove or disprove a popular belief; but M. Napoleon Ney, President of the Society of Commercial Geography, comes forward with a bold statement, which he seriously asks us to believe, that a Frenchman visited America long before Columbus. At a very early date, he asserts, relations were established between the Old World and the American Continent, and this he holds to be demonstrated by the anthropological and archæological discoveries, as well as by the study of myths and languages. It is not claimed that this was by way of the sea, say from Dieppe to New York, or even to any other portion of the territory, which is now known as the United States. In pre-historic ages not only was North America connected with Eastern Asia by a strip of land, but, he urges, Western America also was in easy communication with the Orkneys and Shetlands, by way of the Faroe Islands and Greenland. This may be true, and it does not require a very great effort of the imagination to conceive it. But it does not help M. Ney's theory very much when he assumes that his ancestors "followed these natural routes in their expansion over the globe, and later on continued to use them in their relations with the Old World." If M. Ney had concluded his speculations here, there would perhaps have been no occasion to marvel at the fertility of his imagination. But he follows up this assumption with a point-blank assertion, that as early as A. D. 1000 the coast of North America was regularly visited by Europeans. Vinland, Hintramannaland, Chesapeake Bay: even the coast of Florida, he would have us believe, were visited, and not only visited, but the visitors who were Normans, continued to trade with Greenland and even visited the coast of Brazil. All this is little more than the flimsiest theory, and its value can best be judged when we find that M. Ney bases it all on the masonry tomb which was found in Boston Bay at the end of last century in which was found a fifteenth century sword and the cryptograhic signs and drawings of the Dighton Writing Rock. Beyond this, however, he quotes the inscription upon the tomb on the bank of the Potomac, where it is suggested a Norman Chief's wife was buried, and whence two coins of the Lower Empire were recovered. If anything may be deduced from the inscription found there it is that an Icelander, not a Frenchman, visited America before Columbus. But if the Americans—who have a large collection of documents relating to pre-Columbian America in the Smithsonian Institute, and know all about the two tombs to which M. Ney refers—had the smallest faith in them, it is extremely improbable they would have waited all these years to declare it.

THE whole judicial system of Baroda has just undergone revision, and the Gaekwar has issued orders as to its re-organisation. The Civil Court in the Vernacular is placed under Mr. Gadgil, who was formerly Naib Dewan of Baroda, and Senior Judge of the Varisht Court there. The Criminal Procedure Court is to be presided over by Mr. Thanawalla, late Chief Justice of Baroda, and at present Dewan of Rutlam. These two Courts are to be subject to the supervision of Mr. J. R. Naylor, formerly Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay. Mr. Naylor, who will be the Legal Adviser to the Gaekwar's Government, is to receive a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem. Six months of each year it will be necessary that he shall reside in India, the remaining six mouths he will be at liberty to spend in England, drawing during that time three-fourths of his salary. The appointment has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. Naylor will arrive in India at the end of next month, and assume charge of his office early in November.

ON the return of Colonel Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Colonel F. A. Jackson will go home on furlough. Colonel Reynolds is expected to take over the duties on the 6th proximo.

TO-DAY is the last of the Friday sailings of the mail for the present year. Hereafter the mail will leave on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THE departue of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, which was timed for to-day for Calcutta with the 28th Bombay Pioneers, *en route* to Manipur has been postponed till further orders.

H. M. TURRET-SHIP MAGDALA, which was lying in the Prince's Dock, refitting the new armament for the last five months, left the dock yesterday at 6-40 a.m. While the Magdala was being towed out of the dock, she ran against the dock walls, but no damage was done. The Magdala will go on a trip to-morrow at about 10 o'clock to test the working of her new guns.

THE children of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda are to leave Poona next week for Deolali.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution issued last evening deals with the treatment of tanks in the Southern Maratha Country and Gujarat, and issues new orders in supersession of all previous ones.

WE have received an excellent photogravure of the late Miss Avabai Bhownuggree, whose memory has been perpetuated in the Nurses' Home bearing her name. That young Parsi lady's many good qualities made for her many friends who deeply regretted her early decease. These friends felt that the expression of their sympathy with her family, and their regret at the loss of a young girl who gave great promise of usefulness in life should take some form which, while perpetuating her memory might, in accordance with her well-known sympathies, be of some use to the women of her country. A fund was started, and chiefly through the handsome addition of Rs. 30,000 from her brother, M. M. Bhownuggree, it resulted in the erection of the Avabai Bhownuggree Nurses' Home which was opened last year. This portrait has now been sent as a graceful gift to the subscribers to the fund.

THE Rev. C. A. Gillmore, Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted furlough for two years.

THE Rev. W. R. H. Pughe, M.A., Chaplain (on probation) on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to resign the service.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr. H. R. Cooke, I.C.S., on leave.

MR. EVAN MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, pending the return of Mr. H. T. Ommanney.

MR. W. G. MORISON, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S.

MR. J. C. CRUMMY, will act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Gell.

CAPTAIN C. O. OWEN, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, *vice* Captain J. M. Candy. Captain Owen will be a First Class Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment.

MR. W. W. WELLIS, Superintendent of Thana District Jail, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. HERBERT, F.R.C.S., will act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Grant Medical College, in addition to his present duties.

MR. H. E. WATSON has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON will act as Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain H. W. Stevenson.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. S. WILKINS, D.S.O., will Act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, pending further orders.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRIMES' ACT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the Council held in Dublin yesterday, at which Mr. John Morley was present, it was decided to revoke all proclamations issued under the Crimes' Act.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Five deaths from Asiatic cholera have taken place in New York since the 6th instant, but the fact was only officially admitted to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Latest advices state that the cholera has broken out at Ispahan.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

In a letter from Lord Rosebery's Secretary replying to one from Captain Bowles, he states that the Pamir question is receiving the earnest attention of the Government, but that it is undesirable to publish anything in the matter at present.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

It is expected that the International Monetary Conference will open at Brussels in October.

THE NILE IN FLOOD.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

The height of the Nile at Wadyhalfa for the last five days has been equal to the flood of 1887, and threatens to cause considerable damage in Upper Egypt.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails, of the 9th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

There is no news of any importance on Afghan affairs to-day, beyond that it is certain that the Amir's reply had not reached the Foreign Office up to Wednesday evening.

CHOLERA.

There is no cholera at Darband where the Isazai Field Force will be concentrated. All preparations are progressing for the reception of more troops.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

News from Hazarajat states of a serious outbreak of cholera in the camp of the Governor of Kandahar.

THE ISAZAI JIRGAH AND HASHIM ALI.

A full Isazai Jirgah from Baio was expected at Oghi on the 14th September, but without Hashim Ali. The report says that they intend offering, as a substitute for Hashim Ali, to surrender his uncle or cousin. The offer would, of course, be rejected.

THE TROOPS IN SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

It having been decided to retain the troops in Sikkim for another cold weather, six months' supplies are being sent to Guntak and Gnatong. It is expected that no operations will take place in the Chin Hills this season, such work as is to be done will be left to the Political Officer and his escort.

THE MANIPUR AND CHIN HILLS BOUNDARY.

The boundary between the Chin Hills district and Manipur will be settled this season by two parties, one from each side of the Border.

THE AGRA BANK.

The Agra Savings Bank, Allahabad, has suspended payment to-day. The depositors will probably be paid in full.

THE CALCUTTA ANNUAL FOOTBALL DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Last evening at the Calcutta Football Club Annual Dinner, Mr. Rawson, Honorary Secretary and Chairman, suggested establishing an Indian Rugby Union. Mr. Walpole thought the project was excellent, and the idea met with the heartiest approval from all present. Nearly two hundred sat down.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL CLUB AT CALCUTTA.

To-day the Bombay Gymkhana played the Calcutta Football Club, the former playing three substitutes in place of St. John, Moore, and Capper. The game was very even throughout, and though Calcutta eventually won by one goal and two tries to *nil*, the Bombay team certainly had the worst of the luck. After about fifteen minutes' play Curruthers got in for Calcutta, and the try was successfully converted into a goal. About five minutes later Rylands gained a try from a pass forward by Coley, but unfortunately the referee did not hear the appeal until too late. The kick was unsuccessful, and the score [illegible] half time was one goal and a try to *nil* in favour [illegible] Calcutta. On play being resumed it seemed [illegible]y that Bombay would score, but the Calcutta [illegible]nce was good, Donaldson getting over the line [illegible]e had exceedingly hard luck by being forced into touching. The ball was kept in mid-field for the last quarter of an hour, excepting when the Calcutta forwards made a combined rush, and Pugh, by a good dribble, just managed to cross the line, and from a maul succeeded in getting another try which was not converted. Walpole made some splendid kicks, but as was the case against the Buffs he was so persistently marked, that he never had much of a chance to get away.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Sept. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, Sept. 15.

Mail steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman reached Zanzibar, from Bombay direct, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	38¼

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Five cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in New York.

The Government has decided to revoke all the proclamations of their predecessors in office issued under the Arms Act.

Lord Rosebery's Secretary in a letter to Captain Bowles, M.P., assures him that the Pamirs question is receiving careful attention.

The Sirdar Diler Jung, having completed his local business arrangements, leaves Bombay to-day for Hyderabad. The Sirdar's family preceded him there.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday, Principal Oxenham moved that the former resolution of the Corporation determining to erect tablets commemorating the undertaking and completion of the Tansa works in the new Municipal hall and at Tansa be rescinded, and that an obelisk be erected at Tansa for that purpose. Mr. P. Mehta added as a rider the form the inscription should take, which was purely matter of fact, and only mentioned the names of those undeniably connected with the work. A discussion took place on the advisability of adding the name of Dr. Blaney, as the mover of the resolution of the Corporation under which the work was commenced. Dr. Blaney, himself disclaimed all desire to have his name solely connected with the work, and considered that the Corporation generally were entitled to praise for undertaking the scheme. Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment to the motion and rider, that Dr. Blaney's name should be added, and on the matter being put to the vote it was decided to erect the column, and that the inscription placed upon it should refer to the action of Dr. Blaney in connection with the work.

The financial results of emigration from Calcutta to the Colonies during the official year 1891-92 are as follows:—Receipts, Rs. 41,446; charges, Rs. 30,003, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,443. We believe that the question of reducing the fee on each emigrant embarked for the Colonies is to be considered early next year.

A large number of plants yielding the famous Sissal hemp of commerce are being sent out to India by the Secretary of State. The Calcutta Botanical Gardens are to undertake the distribution and care of this valuable plant.

Reports have been received of an attempted outbreak in Kabul jail. Rumour puts the number of conspirators at five thousand, who agreed to arm themselves with the wooden bars of their charpoys, break out of jail, and sack Kabul, subsequently escaping to independent territory. The conspiracy, however, was betrayed to the Amir, who executed fifty prisoners of rank suspected of being the ringleaders. No confirmation has been received of this story, though there have been jail outbreaks at Kabul before, but not on this scale.

The Officers in command of the new Burma Battalions of Madras Infantry since their formation have been exempted by the Government of India from the operation of the seven years' rule; but the appointments of their immediate successors, and of all others who may hereafter be appointed to command, will be governed in all respects by Article 266 *(a)*, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part I.

The breaches between Chenab West Bank and Muzuffergarh have been repaired and trains are now being passed over the restored line. The railway between Gidu Bandar and Hyderabad has also been restored. Through communication has thus been re-established throughout the N.-W. Railway, except on the branch from Kundian to Mari, where the line has been very seriously damaged, and in some parts may practically have to be reconstructed.

The shoemakers of Hyderabad in Sind have addressed a petition to the Collector, praying for the closure of those liquor shops, which owing to their proximity to their places of residence and business proved to be the cause of all their woes not only in the deterioration of their health, but in the attenuation of their means of livelihood.

Admiral Kennedy and his family went ashore on Wednesday week at Colombo and were staying at Queen's House. The "Boadicea" was to leave Colombo on the 14th instant for Trincomalee, and stay till early in November at that station undergoing a thorough refit throughout, while the men will go through their annual course of musketry. After this she will take in provisions, coals, &c., and proceed to Bombay, where she will stay 10 days, and thence go on to Calcutta to spend Christmas.

A notification of some importance appears in the last *Gazette of India* regarding the exercise of criminal jurisdiction in the cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Residency bazaar. It is to the effect that any particular criminal case on appeal, or proceedings in revision pending before the Resident at Hyderabad or any Court subordinate to the Resident, may be transferred to the Judicial Commissioner of the Assigned Districts or to any other criminal court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to him. Such tranfer will be made by notification in the *Gazette*, whenever it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Birkbeck Bank, mentioned in Reuter's telegram, is a product of banking enterprise in its most modern developments. "How to purchase a house for two guineas a month, with immediate possession and no rent to pay," or "how to purchase a plot of land for five shillings a month," are among the problems it professes to solve for the benefit of the working classes and the profit of the proprietors. Naturally the Bank has a most extensive business all over England and the steadiness it has exhibited under the drain of the last few days seems to show that its methods are as sound as those of more old fashioned institutions.

Private advices from America state that the stoppage of silver purchases by the Treasury in December next is a certainty. Within twenty-four hours of the decision being arrived at, the price of silver will drop eight-pence or ten-pence per ounce. Unless the Indian Government close the Mints simultaneously with the decision of the American Government to stop buying silver, we shall probably see the rupee at 10d. before the 1st of January.

Some time ago, writes a contemporary, we drew attention to the hardships inflicted on the superior officers of the Telegraph Department by the abolition of officiating promotion from grade to grade, and we stated that the Secretary of State had been memorialised on the subject. We now hear that the Secretary of State has replied to these memorials, and has refused to accede to their prayer. This reply is very disappointing to the officers concerned. They hoped that the Secretary of State would have supported the division of the Department into classes only, as he had directed it should be. This would have removed all grievances. The officers concerned now intend to bring the matter before Parliament. It is difficult to understand why the Secretary of State should be so obdurate. The hardship inflicted on a few officers of the Department, for whose special benefit the reorganisation scheme was professedly introduced, is apparent. A reorganisation scheme which, in order to abolish officiating promotion, forms four officers into three classes, and divides the fourth class into three grades containing twenty-six officers, cannot commend itself as satisfactory or just. The injurious effect which the reorganisation has on certain officers is shown by the present state of the first four classes of the Telegraph Department. There is one furlough vacancy in Class III. which is temporarily filled by an officer in Class IV., 1st grade, but there the promotion stops. There is also one furlough vacancy in Class IV., 1st grade, and there are three furlough vacancies in Class IV., 2nd grade, but these are unfilled. The sanctioned number of Superintendents is maintained by promoting Assistant Superintendents from Class VI., 1st grade, so that Class IV., 3rd grade, contains 17 officers, though only 12 are sanctioned in that grade, and Class IV., 1st and 2nd grades, are two and three respectively below their sanctioned strength. It is most discouraging for deserving officers of over twenty-two years' service to find well-merited promotion withheld, while juniors of only half their service are promoted to the same grade as themselves.

From the 3rd to the 9th instant, 3 Europeans, 13 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 468 Hindus, and 59 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 564 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 401. The deaths are thus classified:—24 from cholera, 11 from measles, 99 from fevers 42 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa and 218 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 64·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 46·1 per 1,000 per annum.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, according to the report issued from the Public Health Office, there was only one case of cholera in the whole town of Karachi. The victim was a female, who, it is remarked, was taken ill immediately on arrival from Muggar Pir, thus showing that even this single case was an imported one. Again, from the return compiled in the Registration Office it appears that during the week ending 7th instant (Wednesday) there were registered 72 deaths due to cholera, but it is stated that most of the deaths occurred in past months, the householders having failed to report them in time. We also note that the mortality from fevers and other causes is still very heavy, 55 deaths being due to fever alone during the above week and 40 more to other causes against a total of 42 during the corresponding period of last year.

The report is published of a deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Private Charles Albert Hamilton, 19 years of age. He only enlisted in July last at Ahmednager and is described as a gentleman in manner, speech, and appearance. It is reported of another deserter, Gunner William Morton, No. 16, Western Division, Royal Artillery, stationed at Quetta, that he "speaks Punjabi and would dress as a native man or woman."

The trial of the soldier who murdered Lieutenant C. E. Green, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, at Ranikhet, will take place at the N.-W. P., High Court, Allahabad, after the vacation. The civil authorities will, during the interim, have the murderer placed under medical observation, as it is reported that he is partially demented.

A medical correspondent of "The Lancet" calls attention to a hitherto unnoticed "cause of strain" in the universal system of examination under which, as he puts it, "this country is at present groaning." It is the very short intervals now allowed between examinations. Up to twenty years ago the rule was two hours, now it is seldom more than one. It is one hour in the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, in the examinations of the Scotch universities, of the Civil Service Commissioners; and of the University of London it is only one hour. In the examinations of the University of Cambridge the length of the interval, however, varies. In the pass examination it is one hour; in the examinations of the classical and minor tripos it is an hour and a half; in the examination of the mathematical tripos it alternates between two hours and three hours and a half. An average examinee of either sex (says this authority) requires an hour for fresh air and rest of brain and an hour for food before resuming labour. Serious injury, we are told, may result from "bolting" a hasty meal after crouching for three hours over a desk or table in a more or less impure atmosphere, and then resuming for three hours more the same constrained position.

At Bow Street Police Court on Aug. 20, before Sir John Bridge, Thomas Neill was brought up on remand charged with the murder of Matilda Clover by poisoning her with strychnine at 29, Lambeth Road, in October last. The prisoner is also accused of the murders of Ellen Donworth, Alice Marsh, and Emma Shrivel. Mr. J. F. Waters, who appeared for the prisoner, said he had had a letter from the Treasury informing him that no evidence would be given that day on the remand. Of course he was aware that it was no use objecting to a further remand, because it would be overruled. He, however, reminded his worship that the prisoner had been in custody since June 1, and he strongly objected to any remand after the one granted that day. The prosecution had had ample time to make an exhaustive inquiry in America. Sir John Bridge said no doubt the prisoner had been in custody a long time, but it was in his own interest if he was innocent. It was important that the inquiry should be full. Mr. Williamson, who was present from the Treasury, applied for the prisoner to be remanded for a week, and Sir John Bridge consented. Mr. Waters expressed a hope that the Treasury would give him notice of the kind of evidence they intended to give at the next sitting. No doubt the evidence had been cabled. Mr. Williamson promised to do so. The prisoner, who maintained an exceedingly calm demeanour, was then remanded for a week.

The employment agencies in Austria appear from Mr. Lowther's report to the British Foreign Office to have attained a remarkable development. It seems, however, that they are subject to some abuses. A workman out of employment goes to the agency, enters his name and occupation required in a register, and employers come to the offices and look at books to find suitable workpeople. Sometimes private marks are made to indicate whether the men are Socialists, bad workmen, and so forth. All employes have service books, in which are written by the police their names, description of appearance, age, birth-place, name of last place, and character; the police have the power to enter these agencies, bolt the doors, seize the books of the workmen there, and examine them. If they find a man who has been three months out of employment they can, and very often do, send him back to his own province. Recently, it is stated that employers have taken to inserting on the service books secret signs as a warning to future employers, and a few months ago a fresh notice was issued reminding employers that they would be severely punished if detected in a practice which might obviously be turned to unfair uses.

The Franco-Russian friendship, a Paris correspondent says, is passing the frantic and entering the more sober phase, that is, as far as French crowds are concerned, for of the state of feeling in Russia most of what the French people know is merely their own fancy. The scandalous charitable Franco-Russian exhibition at the Tuileries, now in the hands of the Official Receiver, is not likely to encourage further gushes of sentiment. The manifestation which took place at thn Casino of Royat the other day will possibly turn out to be one of the last, and if so, may be recorded as an interesting landmark in political fashions. A concert given there in honour of Baron Mohrenheim, the active and pushing Russian Ambassador, was attended by all the authorities of the district and the Prefect of Puy de Dome and the Corporation of Royat. The programme was made up of Russian music. At the close of the evening the Russian hymn was called for and was received with cries of "Vive la Russie," and the cry more seldom heard of "Vive le Czar." Baron de Mohrenheim rose to his feet and asked for the Marseillaise, after which the audience gave cheers for the Ambassador. Baron de Mohrenheim was accompanied by the Prefect to his villa, a large mob escorting them.

A clever and novel fraud has just been detected and punished in Paris. An advertisement appeared a little time ago in one of the French provincial papers to the effect that a lady, a widow, aged 28, herself in independent circumstances, wished to meet with a husband, &c. Several candidates for matrimony were attracted by the announcement, and there were the usual preliminary inquiries, and ultimately the interview. The lady treated her different admirers in different ways, but in each case gave proof of her income, and seemed anxious for the ceremony of marriage. She was used to English ways, and liked to receive an engagement ring before the hoop of plain gold, and this predilection for the English fashion she explained to each of her fiances. They all yielded to the English fashion, and presented rings of varying value, two of them giving 4,000 and 3,500 francs respectively for their presents. There are always delays between an engagement and a wedding. The lady might have gone on accumulating the most attractive jewellery and spreading the convenient English fashion, but that some awkward stories got abroad. One dupe took action, and then it was found there were several, and the "widow in independent circumstances" was brought up before the police.

MR. BEAUFORT AND THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the speech which Mr. Beaufort made at the Currency Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on the 14th instant, I find that he defines the aims and objects of the Indian Currency Association in the following language: "We are, if I understand correctly, to have a gold standard, and failing a gold currency a silver one, the value of the rupee being fixed at 1s. 6d."

If Mr. Beaufort will take the trouble to peruse the petition which has been addressed by the Association to the House of Commons, he will find that it does not contain any expression of opinion whatever as to the value at which the rupee is to be fixed. There is no demand made, or wish intimated, that a high exchange value should be secured or is advisable to be secured for silver in comparison with gold. As I said in my speech at the local meeting of the Association in the Town Hall on 10th August, "What we want is not a high exchange, but a stable exchange." The same thing was said on the same occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Bisset in his speech. I believe Mr. Beaufort will not contend that frequent, violent, and incalculable fluctuations in a standard of value can be beneficial to trade or any other interest in a country, excepting the gambling interest, any more than they would be in any other standard by which commercial affairs are regulated, such as the standards of weight, measure, or capacity.

I believe most economists are agreed (I may be wrong, but I quoted one or two great economists in support of my opinion at the Town Hall meeting, that there are but two alternatives open to the State, either bi-metallism or a gold standard. The former depends for its success on international concert, and it is only failing such concert that the Currency Association has committed itself to the recommendation of the second. But I presume we are all amenable to reason. If Mr. Beaufort concurs with us, as I believe he does, in thinking that such fluctuations as I have referred to are dangerous and disadvantageous, but differs from us as to the remedies proposed, it seems to me he ought to be prepared with a counter proposition before he pours scorn on the latter, and on us for asserting the former. Does he mean to say that a standard of value, differing from every other standard of national or international reference, is the better for being undependable? I am quite sure he does not. If not, will he allege that we in India are not face to face with a grossly undependable standard of value? And if not, why does he condemn us, who wish to restore stability to it?—Yours, &c.,

September 15. H. A. ACWORTH.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m., when Dr. R.N. Khory, the President, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—Drs. Shewdass Permanandas, D. D. Writer, H. K. Tavaria, D. R. Tata, B. B. Daderker, W. K. Hatch, D. A. de Monte, S. D. Barucha, Khoja Abdulla, E. S. Bharucha, Dorabji Hormusjee, H. J. Appoo, M. D. Cama, F. X. Ferreira, B. F. Daruwalla, Edulj. Cowasji, A. D. Mody, Dadabhoy Jamasji, J. A. DaGama, Rustom N. R. Ranina, L. B. Dhargulker, Virji Jhina Rawel, H. P. Dimmock, Jamnadas P. Nanavati, S. K. Hormusji (a visitor), N. N. Katrak, Hon. Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. S. K. Nariman was proposed a member of the Society. Dr. S. D. Bharucha read notes of two cases of poisoning by sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper, respectively. Dr. W. K. Hatch read a paper on Rhinoplastic operation from Dr. Tribhowandas Motichand Shah. Dr. W. K. Hatch showed a specimen of the hydatid of the liver removed from a patient. At the conclusion of these papers some discussion followed in which Drs. Khory, Tavaria, Mody, Hatch, M. DaGama and Katrak took part. With a vote of thanks to Drs. W. K. Hatch and S. D., Bharucha the meeting was dissolved.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Fasken, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on leave at Murree, has been attacked with cholera.

Major-Generl Nairne is granted privilege leave from the 15th September to the 15th October.

Col. J. Hibbert, General List, Infantry, has been grannted eight months' leave on private affairs.

Lieut. J. M. Henry has resigned his commission in the B. B. ahd C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. H. O. Spence, Scottish Borderers, to the 27th Bengal Infantry, has been cancelled.

Second Lieut. P. C. R. Barclay, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. Ferguson, Medical Staff, is appointed an Administrative Medical Officer in the Bengal Presidency.

Lieutenants A. H. Woodfield and W. D. Nichol, Royal Artillery, proceed home for appointment as Adjutants of Volunteer Artillery.

Major R. M. Crofton, Royal Artillery, proceeds to Agra to join No. 24 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery, into which he has has been promoted.

Lieutenant W. E. Venour, 5th Punjab Infanry, is confirmed as Wing Officer; and Lieutenant L. B. Walton, 26th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of his Regiment.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stannard, Medical Staff, Captains F. H. G. Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, and J. E. Mackenzie, 7th Dragoon Guards, remain at home on extended leave.

Lieut. J. W. Smith will be Captain, vice Mr. R. S Walton, resigned in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Second Lieut. S. Tomlinson to be Lieutenant, and Mr Charles Carkiet James to be Second Lieutenant.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. David Erskine Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, has been made Surgeon-Colonel; Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Joseph Forbes Keith, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.

It has been decided that transfers of the regimental groups of the Punjab Frontier Force from centre to centre shall be permitted in future, in view to the system of relief by rotation of stations followed in that command. The following are the transfers of groups which will be carried out during the ensuing relief season:—1st, 3rd, and 4th Sikh Infantry from Kohat to Edwardesabad; 2nd Sikh Infantry, 2nd and 6th Punjab Infantry, from Dehra Ismail Khan to Kohat; 1st, 4th, and 5th Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad to Dehra Ismail Khan.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major F. H. Munn, and Captain T. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to England for 12 months; and Lieutenant and Quarter-master W. Fox, Derbyshire Regiment, to England for 3 months on private affairs; Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, 42nd Gurkhas, to England for 12 months, on medical certificate; Surgeon-Colonel C. P. Costello Principal Medical Officer, Assam District, and Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Oudh District, privilege leave for 60 days and 36 days, respectively.

The following postings have been ordered:—*To 1st Battalions.*—Major A. D. Bulpett, Derbyshire Regiments Captain A. J. Hill, and Lieutenants S. H. E. Nichola; A. H. S. Hart, H. K. Barr, and C. C. G. Ashton, East Surrey Regiment; F. R. Hicks, Hampshire Regiment; G.P. Appleby, Bedfordshire Regiment. *To 2nd Battalions.*—Captains L. A. Bosanquet and C. Didham, Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenants S. B. A. Patterson, and A. L. Bickford, West Surrey Regiment; C. G. Stansfeld, Manchester Regiment; R. H. Monck-Mason, Munster Fusiliers; D. H. F. Grant, P. O. Hazelton, and J. R. G. Sanders, Lincolnshire Regiment.

A veteran of the Saxony Army, Colonel of Dragoons Ernst Moritz, Count von Holtzendorff, has just celebrated in Dresden the eightieth anniversary of his promotion to the rank of officer. He was born on the 3rd of June, 1794, in Barenstein Castle, at Altenburg, in Saxony. On the 14th of August, 1812, he received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Life Guards (Cuirassiers), and fought in 1813 on the side of the French. In 1815 he joined in the campaign against Napoleon. When peace was proclaimed he was advanced to the rank of Colonel in a cavalry regiment. In March, 1849, he was sent to Schleswig-Holstein, whence he returned on the 20th of August. Since the 14th of September, 1854, he has been on the retired list. In spite of his ninety-eight years, the veteran is in full possession of good bodily health, and feels as if he could fight all his battles over again.

A YEAR OF PARSI PROGRESS.

To-day is the Parsi New Year's Day, Yezdezerdi 1263, and we offer our greetings to our Zoroastrian readers. According to experts and those learned in the Zend Avesta, this is not the correct new year's day, which ought to fall about the 21st of March. Though spasmodic efforts have been made to correct the era, no successful result has been obtained, there being no unanimity in the Parsee community on the subject. For the present the current reckoning of the era has been accepted until some united action is taken to alter it. Mr. Bamanjee Byramjee Patel has collected a number of facts and figures giving a summary of the progress made by the Parsis during the past year. Foremost among these come their benefactions, which amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, in addition to large sums devoted to building charitable institutions. As is customary among the Parsis, they set apart large sums of money as benefactions in memory of their deceased relatives on the occasion of their funeral obsequies, and every year lakhs of rupees are thus devoted to such purposes. Some conception may be formed of these charities when we mention that the total amount now in charge of the Trustees of the Parsi charitable funds is nearly thirty lakhs of rupees invested in Government Paper and other valuable securities. The benefactions are given in all directions,—for education, hospitals and dispensaries, science, religion, social welfare, &c.

Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata has made a good beginning by placing five lakhs of rupees in the hands of a well-selected committee for the purpose of encouraging higher education among the Parsis, and sending competent young men to England to finish their studies in some honourable profession. The full text of Mr. Tata's scheme was published by us some months ago; and one or two young persons have already taken advantage of the provisions of this laudable project. Bai Dinbai, the widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekji Petit, has since his death displayed an affectionate regard for his memory by giving away nearly Rs. 3,00,000 during the last nine or ten months for various philanthropic works. The heirs of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla have also contributed a handsome sum of money for building houses for poor Parsis.

The honours and titles bestowed on the Parsis during the past year are also conspicuous. The most prominent and historic honour is that won by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji being e'ected a member of the British Parliament by an English constituency. Next in importance comes the title of "Chevalier de Annam," bestowed by the French Government on Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Mody, for his successful management, as a director, of the most extensive coal mines in that district of China. Similarly the Portuguese Government have conferred the title of "Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Our Lady of Conception of Villa Vicoza," and granted medals to Messrs. Dorabji Dinshaw and Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, of Aden, in appreciation of their valuable services as their Consuls at Aden. Khan Bahadur Khurshedji Rustamjee Thanavala has been appointed Dewan by the Maharaja of Rutlam. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia has been re-elected for the second time an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations. Khan Bahadur Feroze Hoshung Dustoor, M. A., has been transferred from Ahmedabad to Bombay, as the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Godrajee Dorabjee Pudamjee has received a step in the Accountant-General's Office as a Deputy, and Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, as the First Assistant Collector of Customs. Another important appointment has been conferred on a Parsi, namely, Khan Bahadur Kavasjee Jamsetjee Lalcacca has been made Postmaster-General of Eastern Bengal; and Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Acting Prothonatory and Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Besides these there have been returned twenty Parsi members to the Local Municipal Corporation, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee has been elected chairman of the Standing Committee. In educational matters the Parsis have managed to hold their own, fourteen of them being nominated examiners for various university examinations. Mr. R. D. Sethna has been promoted to be the Government Law Professor, having been succeeded by Mr. Jamsetjee Jivanjee Gazdar, as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Miss Freany Khurshedjee Rustamjee Kama, having successfully passed her L.M. and S. examination at the Bombay University, has gone to Europe for the purpose of finishing her medical education in England and on the continent. During the course of the year, seven Parsi barristers-at-law and six solicitors have been admitted on the rolls of the High Court. A Parsi has taken a fancy to navigation, and, having served as an apprentice on board a steamer, has now been made a mate—which is, we believe, the first instance of a Zoroastrian having taken service on the waters. His name is Mr. Maneckjee Framji Javerii of Dongri Street, Bombay. Mr. Nusserwanji Fakirji, M. A., having successfully passed his M.D. examination at the Bombay University, has proceeded to England for higher honours in the medical profession. More than thirty Parsis have been found qualified for the degree of B. A. and one M. A., and five for that of L. L. B. In book-writing Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Karkaria, B.A., stands prominent as the author of the "Lectures on Carlysle;" and Mr. Jiwanji Jamsetji Mody, B. A., as the exponent of the Zend Avesta and other sacred writings, in which line Shamsool Oolma Peshotun Dustor Byramji and his son, Mr. Darab, B. A., have distinguished themselves by their learned and erudite writings, which have received from time to time appreciative notices. The late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit had composed a large volume of Guzerati verses which have recently been published as a posthumous work by his friend Mr. P. J. Mistri, M.A. Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicajee, B.A., barrister-at-law, has just brought out a book on the codification of the Hindu law, which has been favourably received by the legal profession and the public press. Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha has been unsparing with regard to the military expenditure and financial policy of the Government of India, their Abkari and Forest administration, &c. Mr. P. B. Dantra has also been writing about Abkari and Mowra flower bills. Seven Parsis have obtained patents for inventions in mechanical appliances and other cognate subjects. A number of Parsis have been Nominated Fellows of the Bombay University and Justices of the Peace. In athletics and sports the Parsis have not been behind hand. In cricket they have acquired fame within a short time of their having taken to this manly sport. A Parsi in Poona won Lord Harris's Cup for shooting, and others have similarly distinguished themselves in other sports. Parsi ladies and artizans have carried off prizes in the Surat Arts Exhibition by their fine workmanship in silk and cotton cloth, &c. Charity in another form has flowed from Mr. and the Misses Kabraji and Mr. K. M. Balivala and an Amateur Company, having given public concerts, the proceeds of which were given to the Lepers' Home, the Alexandra school and the funds raised for building houses for poor Parsis. During the year there have been 1,125 births, 1,218 deaths, 327 marriages, and 16 re-marriages among the Parsis.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain C. F. Preston, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Surgn-Col W E Cates
Mr G A Hight
Mrs Simpson
Dr Simpson
Mr R Park
Mrs Marshall
Mrs Macdonald and two infants
Mr J Lane
Col Lloyd Dickin
Rev R Macomish

For Brindisi.

Lt Gunn
Mr W Maylor
Mr Lander
Col W Aitken

For Marseilles.

Mrs Picot
Miss Fisher
Miss Eley
Mr R H Naidu
Mr J H Boyce
Mr R Allen
Mr A B Todd
Mrs Schillizzi
Mr A W Witter
Mr J Sutherland
Hon Mr Justice Rampini

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain H. L. Moule, on 24th Sept., 1892.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Hammick and three children Mrs Horne, Mr and Mrs Barwell, child and infant, Lt and Mrs Fox, child and infant, Mrs Barrow and two infants, Miss Muller, Mr Thompson, Miss Sharp, Rev J and Mrs Baume, Mr and Mrs A C L Learmouth, child and nurse.

For Brindisi.—Mr Mayne, Mr R Gell, Dr and Mrs Hatch and infant, Major J H S Craigie, Mr P C H Snow, Mr Wynne, Mr H R Cooke, Mr Slealy, and Major and Mrs Clark Kennedy.

For Aden.—Mr Mears.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

A notification appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* regarding the election of two Fellows of the University of Bombay in 1892 in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357 and of Government Letter No. 359, of 18th February, 1892. It is notified that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council having signified his intention, in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 357, and of Government letter No. 359 of the 18th February 1892, to permit certain Graduates of the University of Bombay to elect two Graduates of a certain standing with a view to their nomination by Government as Fellows of the University, an election of two Graduates will accordingly be held in December next in accordance with rules (which are appended to the notification).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE TANSA MEMORIAL TABLETS.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon with Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those present were:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudev, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. A. G. Viegaas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The first business before the Corporation was the following notice of motion from Principal Oxenham:—"That the Commissioner be requested to prepare plans and estimates for an obelisk to be erected at Tansa, and that he be also requested to prepare a draft inscription, giving a summary of the history of the works, from the origin of the scheme to its completion."

Principal Oxenham asked permission of the President and the meeting to vary the terms of his motion. It appeared that the motion of which he had given notice implied two things, the first of which was that there was to be an inscription only at Tansa and no inscription in the new Municipal hall, and in the second place if the motion was discussed it might imply the consideration of another question, which was that the resolution of the Corporation of the 5th of May last should be rescinded. He, therefore, asked that the following words be added,—"that no inscription regarding the Tansa works be placed in the new Municipal Office, and that the resolution of the Corporation of 5th May last be rescinded."

On the matter being put to the vote, the permission asked for to add the words to the original motion was unanimously accorded.

Principal Oxenham, in laying the amended motion, said that he would remind the Corporation that on the 4th of July last, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a draft inscription which was to be inscribed on a tablet in the new Municipal Office, which was severely criticised by his friend Mr. Mehta, and in whose criticism, he (the speaker) concurred to a very great extent. The substance of that criticism was that the style of the inscription adopted was what Dr. Johnson called a "lapidary" style, a style that prevailed upon monuments in the last century, a century of low taste, when the virtues of ordinary men were only limited by the size of the stone they were inscribed on. (Laughter and applause.) He was prepared to propose on the last occasion that the inscription should contain simple statement of facts, and the names of persons who were included in the draft inscription, without any panegyric, merely stating the fact that Sir Charles Ollivant was then the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Clerke was the Executive Engineer, and so on, and that he might have got rid of the objection which Mr. Mehta raised on the occasion. But he (Mr. Oxenham) found that there were difficulties in pursuing such a course. Under the directions of the Corporation the Commissioner had drafted another inscription to be placed in the Municipal hall, which was then deemed altogether unnessary, and it was then resolved on the 4th July last to take up the subject again at their September meeting so as to enable them to rescind the resolution passed in May last, because so long as that resolution stood on the minutes so long it was impossible to take any action desired by Mr. Mehta and himself. With regard to the character of the inscription, he thought the meeting would agree with him that it was for better that anything they put up should consist of a mere statement of undeniable facts, facts which were worthy of record and not opinions. He thought there were many reasons why the Corporation should come to such a conclusion. They would all agree with him that in the first place self-praise was not a very high praise, and laudatory epithets by members of the Corporation for members of the same body were not of much value—(hear hear)—and they would be laughed at if that was the case. There was again another objection, which was, that what was desired to be permanently placed on record should be a matter of permanent interest in the history of the city. The fact that such a great work, as the Tansa Water-works, was first conceived and then executed at a particular period, must always be a matter of permanent interest, never mind what might be the opinion of Messrs. X, Y or Z at the present time, which would be a matter of profound indifference to their successors a hundred years hence. The third reason was that it would afford an excellent object lesson in the city of Bombay where there was hardly a Government building which was not disfigured by very pompous and ambitious tablets with which the walls were plastered in some conspicuous place. He thought that they should not follow such an example. It would be far more becoming and modest on the part of the Corporation, which had resolved to occupy the new office without the blowing of trumpets and flying of flags, not to adorn, or rather to disfigure their walls with such tablets. (Hear, hear.) It would be eminently proper and appropriate, on the other hand, to have at Tansa, where they had the largest water-works of its kind in the world, an inscription in legible letters,—a permanent record of the date of the inscription and the completion of the water-works. It would be quite proper if in that inscription they were to record the names of those who were actually and personally concerned, such as those of the commissioners during whose *regime* the works were first begun and completed, the engineers, and the contractors, and any other names of persons who could be directly and legitimately connected with the work. He failed to see how they could with propriety place other names than those directly connected with the undertaking. The Corporation would have some difficulty in including the name of Dr. Blaney—whose services to the Corporation he should be the very last man to in any way disparage—in the inscription. Dr. Blaney was not as a matter of fact directly connected with the Tansa works in any way. If a complete summary of the history of Tansa works was to be recorded, it would be quite proper to include Dr. Blaney's name, who moved the original resolution under which the Corporation were to embark upon a complete and comprehensive scheme of water works. It might also be recorded that at a subsequent period the particular resolution about the Tansa scheme was moved by Mr. Geary. (Applause.)

Mr. Lund in seconding the proposition observed that the grandeur of the work would be sufficient evidence of the public spirit and the desire on the part of the Corporation to do everything they could for the health and comfort of their fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time all the names of gentlemen who had been connected with the inception and completion of the work should also be recorded in some way so that they might be seen by people who might not be acquainted like them with the actual facts of the works.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks remarked that it would be in the recollection of the Corporation that he made an attempt to strangle the proposal at its very birth. (Laughter and applause.) The point he had in view had been achieved in that they would not have the walls of their new Municipal offices in any way disfigured by tablets. (Hear, hear.) It might be assumed that the originators of the great Tansa works would live in history, at least in the history of Bombay, and he thought, it might also be assumed that the generations yet unborn in Bombay would remember the names of Sir Charles Ollivant Major Tulloch, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Clerke as household words. (Hear, hear.) He, however, had no objection to have a tablet put up at Tansa so long as it recorded the simple fact that it was opened on a certain day by H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Anything else would rather spoil the effect of the tablet.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, agreeing with Dr. Banks, said that there was no blame whatever to be attached to the Commissioner for the draft inscription, which he wrote at the special request of the Corporation. As pointed out by Principal Oxenham they should not go into laudation for themselves or anybody else, because they would thereby be entering into matters of opinion, which was not a desirable thing to do. He was not in favour of the severe simplicity suggested by Dr. Banks that they should only inscribe on the tablet that the Tansa water-works were opened on a certain day by the Governor General, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay. It was a difficult matter to say what should be on the obelisk, but he would suggest that it should run as follows:—The Tansa Water-works estimated to supply the city of Bombay with twenty-one million gallons of water *per diem* through a duct fifty-five miles in length from a lake six square miles in area, were first designed and reported on by Major Hector Tulloch, R. E., Executive Engineer of the Municipality, in 1872. They were undertaken in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th August 1883, during the Commissionership of Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, C.I.E., was Engineer. Completed during the time that Mr. H.A. Acwoth, C. S., held the office of Commissioner, at a cost of Rs. 1,50,00,000, and opend by H. E. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, on 31st March 1892. The contractors for the dam works were Messrs. T. Glover and Co., for the duct line Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co.

Mr. Mehta continued and said it was no use going into names. He knew the feelings of his friend, Dr. Blaney, on the matter, and he did not want his name to appear on the tablet. His was a name that would live in the civic history of the city, and when that was forgotten nothing written on obelisks would revive it. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that the resolution of the Corporation, 1023, be recinded, "That an inscription recording the Tansa Water Works be placed in the New Municipal Hall," and that an obelisk or tablet be put up at the Lake with the inscription as given above; and that the Standing Committee be asked to recommend a sum of money sufficient to carry out the work.

Mr. Oxenham enquired if the amendment could not be added to the resolution as a rider?

Mr. Metha agreed to that.

Dr. Blaney was with Mr. Oxenham in the opinion that the tablet should only enumerate facts of permanent interest. He had pleasure in hearing Mr. Mehta's rider for the first time in the various resolutions that have been put forward on that matter, the greatest central fact was recorded, and that was the initiative of the Corporation. He claimed no credit except as one seventy-second part of the Corporation—for the matter of that he had done ten times more for Tulsi. It was not the individual members of the Corporation who should have their names inscribed on marble tablets—give the credit to the Corporation. Supposing he did propose that resolution, what would have been the use of the proposition if the Corporation had not been convinced of the sound sense of the resolution and supported it? Therefore, he said that the record should be a record of the great fact that this Corporation undertook the work on its own initiative.

Dr. Balchandra considered that it spoke volumes for the modesty of Dr. Blaney for the remarks he had just made. He agreed to a great extent with what Mr. Mehta had said, but regretted that the inscription would not record the name of Dr. Blaney. Mr. Mehta had entirely ignored the prospect of archæological research by posterity, for whose benefit it was necessary that the name of Dr. Blaney should be recorded. He considered they were also making a great omission in not including the name of their present Commissioner, during whose term of office the works were completed. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas considered the Corporation was going in for a good deal of severe simplicity. He went heart and soul with Dr. Banks in saying that the names of the Commissioner and the contractors should be omitted, but if they were to be given he did not see why Dr. Blaney's name should not be given. To ignore his name was to ignore the whole history of that great work, and he had a particular reason for insisting that it should be included, and that was that the Corporation undertook the work on its own initiative, and not on the initiative of the Executive. It was a fact that the Executive were against it at the time, and it was only the foresight of their veteran councilor which carried the day. There was another circumstance which ought to prompt them, and that was that it was only owing to the same gentleman that the city was saved from a water monopoly. If services like those were not to be commemorated, he asked what services were? Continuing, he said the Municipal Commissioner was a paid servant of the city, and what right had he to have his name inscribed on the monument? (Loud laughter.) He moved as an amendment that the name of Dr. Blaney be also mentioned on the tablet to be erected at Tansa.

Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rahimtula considered as there had been so much trouble about the matter it would be better to have been neither obelisk nor tablet.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee was surprised at the attitude of the Corporation as the first resolution on the question was passed with acclamation and passed with the object of commemorating the services rendered by Dr. Blaney to the Corporation, and particularly the initiative taken by him in proposing the first resolution passed on the Tansa Works.

Mr. Mehta, in speaking to the amendment, said that he only omitted Dr. Blaney's name because he knew his feelings on the matter and that its insertion could only be a matter of opinion. The way in which he looked at the Tansa Water-works was that they were a triumph of local self-government not merely of the members of the Corporation. The course he would suggest that they should adopt in order as far as possible to avoid friction would be to put the resolutions before them in two parts, the first stating that the work should be undertaken, and the second that Dr. Blaney's name should be added.

Dr. Banks said that his friend Mr. Mehta, now found himself in a difficulty. He, (the speaker) would like to know where the names were to stop. He had not the least objection to Dr. Blaney's name, but there were other names also to be added. For instance, he had just heard the name of Mr. Geary mentioned, who was chairman of the Town Council at the time.

Principal Oxenham, in replying to the debate, said his original proposition had considerably changed in form, but not perhaps in substance. Mr. Mehta had simply defined what he (Mr. Oxenham) had suggested, and he took no objection to the form of the rider. There was considerable controversy about the names which were to be added, and to his mind he considered it would be better to leave the inscription as proposed by Mr. Mehta, as the names in it were those of men who beyond dispute were connected with the work.

The original motion and rider were then put to the Corporation and carried unanimously. The motion read as follows:—"That no inscription regarding the Tansa Works be placed in the Municipal Office; that the Corporation's former resolution on the subject be rescinded, and that an obelisk or column be put up at the Lake with the inscription as above." The recommendation that Dr. Blaney's name should be added as the proposer of the Resolution of the Corporation to undertake the works was then put to the meeting, and thirty-eight members out of forty-four voted that it should form part of the inscription. There were none against.

CONDITION OF ROADS AND LANES AT MAHIM.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved: "That, with reference to letter, dated 20th June last, from Mr. Gunpat Bhaisett, complaining of the condition of roads and lanes in Mahim, the want of drainage, want of police supervision, &c., the Corporation be informed that from the enquiries which have been made there appear to be now no cause for complaint, and that the applicant should be informed accordingly."

Mr. Mehta proposed an amendment that the resolution be recorded, and it was adopted.

THE STATE OF AGRIPADA.

Dr. Cowasjee moved: "That, with reference to letter, dated 16th instant, from Messrs. Shamshuddin Sulemanji, Tyebally Ebhramji and other residents of Agripada, on the subject of want of roads, police supervision, lighting and dust-bins, the Corporation be recommended to inform them in the terms of the Committee's resolution No. 4776, dated 10th instant, *viz.*, that there are considerable difficulties in the way of acquiring the land required for the construction of the streets and drains in that neighbourhood, but that the Municipal Commissioner is doing his best to secure the ground in question."

The Commissioner, in explaining the difficulties for acquiring the land, said it would be some satisfaction for the petitioners to learn that he had good reason to believe he would be in a position before the end of the year to be able to proceed with the construction of the road already sanctioned under the resolution of the Corporation, and also the construction of the sewers, which would completely do away with the nuisance arising from the open drains.

It was decided to communicate with the petitioners, and inform them of the enquiries which had been made.

The meeting then separated.

SIGNOR VERDI, like many other veteran musicians in times gone by, finds it hard to say farewell; nor while his intellect is sufficiently vigorous to allow him to compose such a work as "Otello," would any opera lover desire him to do so. "Aida" given at Cairo towards the end of 1871, was expected to have been his last opera; but sixteen years later it was succeeded at La Scala, Milan, by "Otello," which, as everybody is aware, is next winter to be followed by "Falstaff." Nor will these triumphs satisfy an aged composer, who a few weeks hence will enter his eightieth year. In a communication to a friend, Verdi has announced his intention of starting upon yet another opera. The libretto will presumably be by Boito, but the subject, unless as is most probable it leak out long before, is to be kept a close secret until the score is finished. "It is impossible," he writes, "for me to remain idle. My 'Falstaff' is finished, and it ought to be my last opera. But I am still alive and well, and why should I not begin yet a new work?"

A CHARMED FOOD for Young and Old! The skilful Production of MUNKS COD-LACTONE Possesses the Flesh-forming Properties of Cod Liver Oil and the Bone-strengthening Properties of Lactophosphate of Lime, each of which is a specific for wasting Diseases and Rickets in children.—Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

2ND TIE.

THE Poona Gymkhana, on Wednesday afternoon, defeated the Bombay Gymkhana easily by five goals to love in the second tie of the tournament after a fast and interesting game. They now have every chance of winning the Cup, for the 2nd Bombay Lancers, whom they will have to play against in the final match on Saturday, have not nearly such a strong team. In Wednesday's match Captain Baxter hit three goals for Poona; Captain Le Gallais hit one, and Mr. Cotgrave one. Captain Le Gallais had two other excellent opportunities of scoring, but he failed to take advantage of them; he however played a splendid game all through, and made some remarkably pretty strokes. Captain Hanwell twice raced away with the ball right across the ground, and only failed to score owing to the steady play of Messrs. Prevost and Gray, but for whom several other goals would have been added to the Poona score. Mr. Cotgrave twice saved the Poona goal in splendid fashion. The details of the play are given below. The sides were made up thus:—

Poona Gymkhana.—Mr. E. C. Cotgrave (back); Captain Hanwell (3); Captain Le Gallais (2); Captain Baxter (1).

Bombay Gymkhana.—Mr. Prevost (back); Mr. Barton (3); Mr. Steel (2); Mr. Gray (1).

Umpires—Captain Carew, 7th Hussars; and Captain, Brownrigg, R. E.

Time-keeper—Colonel Jones, 2nd Lancers.

First Quarter.—The Bombay Gymkhana winning the spin of the coin elected to play down the hill. The ball being thrown into play in the centre it was taken up to the Bombay goal from where, however, it was driven out by Mr. Prevost and carried down the hill by Messrs Barton and Steel. Mr. Cotgrave was very nearly unhorsed and just as this occurred in front of the goal, Mr. Gray made a good shot, but the ball struck Cotgrave's pony and was stopped. Captains Hanwell and LeGallais rattled away with the ball, and it was kept for several minutes near the Bombay goal. Captain LeGallais once had the goal at his mercy, the ball being beautifully passed on to him by Captain Hanwell, but he missed his stroke altogether. This, however, was made up for by Captain Baxter who soon afterwards placing the ball between the flags. Sides being changed the Poona team again worked the ball up to their opponents' goal, but the Bombay back was at his post and drove it back. Mr. Cotgrave returned it, and Captain Le Gallais made a splendid drive, and sent the ball close up to the flags, where Mr. Gray saved a goal with a beautiful stroke. Captain Baxter subsequently made a good shot at goal, but failed to score, and the ball passed behind the goal line. Time: 9 minutes 10 seconds.

Second Quarter.—The ball being hit in from behind the goal line by Mr. Prevost, it was stopped by Captain Hanwell, and soon afterwards Captain. Le Gallais got another chance of scoring but let it off. The ball was taken away to the other end of the ground by Messrs. Gray and Steel, who between them very nearly succeeded in equalising matters, but Mr. Cotgrave saved the Poona goal in splendid fashion, hitting the ball away when within a feet of the goal he was defending. Captain Hanwell then got on to the ball, and raced away with it right across the ground. His last shot drove the ball just the least bit wide of the flags. Poona made another onslaught, and Captain Hanwell very narrowly failed to add a goal to the score for his side, the goal being beautifully saved by Mr. Gray. The ball was next taken down to the opposite extremity by Mr. Steel, and it passed behind the Poona goal line, and the bell rang. Time: 17 minutes.

Third Quarter.—The ball was hit in from behind the goal line by Captain Hanwell and the play was quickly transferred to the Bombay half of the ground. The Bombay men were again called on to save their goal, and they proved equal to the task. They then attacked the Poona goal, and Mr. Steel made a shot, which narrowly missed its mark. The ball being hit in was quickly taken to the other goal. Several players missed their strokes when the ball lay close up to the Bombay goal. Eventually it was hit away by Mr. Gray, but Captain Hanwell returned it and sent it a bit wide. Mr. Cotgrave then placed it well in front of the flags, and after a scrimmage for it Captain Le Gallais got an opportunity of scoring and took it. He made a splendid stroke on the off side and sent the ball clean through. Sides being changed the Bombay men made an attack, but Mr. Cotgrave turned the ball aside when it was close up to his flags, and Captain Hanwell raced away with it to the Bombay goal, and made another good attempt to score, which just failed. Time: 25 minutes, 40 seconds. Scores: Poona Gymkhana 2 goals; Bombay Gymkhana *nil*.

Fourth Quarter.—Soon after the play commenced in this quarter Captain Baxter hit another goal for his side, making the third goal for the Gymkhana. Sides being again changed, the ball was raced up and down the ground three times. Captain Hanwell had the goal completely at his mercy after three of the Bombay men had missed their strokes, but he also missed it. Fortunately Captain Baxter was close behind him, and he drove the ball through. Soon afterwards, Mr. Cotgrave made a long straight drive, and added one more goal—the fifth—to the score for his side. Poona very nearly managed to make yet another goal before time was up, Captain LeGallais taking the ball along very prettily close up to the Bombay goal from where it was turned away just in time by Mr. Prevost. The match thus terminated in a victory for the Poona Gymkhana by five goals to nil.—*Deccan Herald.*

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office o solicitor of the High Court commences on the 5th prox. the examiners appointed by the Chief Justice being Mr C. E. Fox, Commissioner and Master in Equity, Mr. M H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. A. F. Turner of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors. The under mentioned ten candidates have presented petitions to be allowed to appear at the examination:—(1.) Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemachwalla, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Boevey; (2.) Mr. Munchershah Bomanjee Chothia, B. A., articled clerk to Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; (3.) Mr. Maganlal Laldas Shroff, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton, and Byrne; (4.) Mr. Darashah Bejonjee Mehta, M. A., articled clerk to Mr. R. S. Brown; (5.) Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. Furdoonjee M. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; (6.) Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, M. A., articled clerk to Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; (7.) Mr. Vijbhucandas Muncharam Vakvasa, B. A., articled clerk to Mr. A. M. Dharamsi of Messers. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama; (8.) Mr. Motilal Tribhowandas Foujdar, B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund; (9.) Mr. Ochavram Nanabhai B. A., LL. B., articled clerk to Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen; (10.) Mr. Kaikhosro Eduljee Bamjee, B. A., articled clerk to Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Boevey.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending September 13, was 535, giving a death-rate of 31·70 per annum per thousand as against 33·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers; 73 phthisis; 6 cholera; 1 leprosy; 46 diseases of the nervous system; 95 affections of the respiratory organs; 26 diarrhœa; 17 dysentery; 34 still-born; 57 old age and debility; 7 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu outcaste, 45; Musalman, 149; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 7; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 282 as against 319 the corresponding period of last year, and 274 the average over the past five years.

A NEW and highly important use for the electric light has been discovered by American market gardeners. We are assured—not by Mark Twain, but by grave horticultural authorities—that Mr. Bawson, a well-known cultivator of vegetables, near Boston, has taken to covering in his fields with glass and cultivating lettuces and other crops by electric lamplight. Cheap water-power is presumptively abundant in his neighbourhood, as it is in many parts of this country; but, however this may be, Mr. Rawson declares that the effect of this illumination every night in hastening the maturity of crops of lettuces is such that a single crop will pay for the cost during an entire winter. Our contemporary, the *Gardener's Chronicle*, which is not given to the encouragement of visionary schemes in the matter of horticulture, cites from *American Gardening* a report by Professor Bailey, who, after visiting the Boston grower's establishment, declares his belief that the electric light will probably become a factor in vegetable forcing. The same authority states that one of the thirteen houses devoted to this crop covers nearly a third of an acre; and moreover that from this covered space the cultivator takes at one crop as many as two thousand dozen heads of lettuces twice the size of those ordinarily seen in the markets. The light used in this case is stated to be three two thousand candle-power are lights, which are kept shining all night throughout winter.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 13th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th, 16 feet 8 inches against 15 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Barani cultivation in progress. Late kharif crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Average height of river during the week 9 feet 10 inches against 9 feet 3 inches during same week last year. Standing crops thriving except where flooded. Rabi lands under plough. Cattle in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Standing crops in good condition, except til and jowari, which have been slightly attacked by insects in Kandiaro.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi operations in progress in 2 talukas. Kharif crops promise well.

Thar and Parkar.—Small flood coming down Nara. Rain throughout desert on 4th and 5th; maximum in Nagar 7½ inches, minimum in Umarkot 67 cents.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 10th September—Rain for week maximum at Viramgaum 14 inches 5 cents, minimum at Gogha 1 inch 6 cents; for season maximum at Viramgaum 47 inches 70 cents, minimum at Sanand 23 inches 87 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad city 43 inches 93 cents. Early kharif crops affected by excessive rain, but improving. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 13 inches 20 cents in Halol, minimum 3 inches 56 cents in Godhra; total for the season maximum 50 inches 95 cents in Halol, minimum 34 inches 35 cents in Jhalod. Crops being damaged through heavy rains. Break urgently needed. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 2 inches 7 cents at Broach, minimum 68 cents at Ankleshvar; for season maximum 38 inches 73 cents at Amod, minimum 29 inches at Vagra. Agricultural operations retarded and cotton and bajri injured by excessive rain in some parts. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 17 inches 48 cents in Pardi, minimum 2 inches 38 cents in Olpad; total maximum 103 inches 56 cents in Pardi, minimum 41 inches 94 cents in Chorasi. Agricultural operations stopped in some places owing to excessive rain. Break needed. Cotton bajri and jowari damaged in 2 talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 2 inches 26 cents, average in the district 1 inch 95 cents; for season at Dhulia 20 inches 19 cents, average in the district 22 inches 62 cents. Crops healthy. Weeding and preparation for late crops progressing. Break in the weather wanted in some talukas. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 71 cents; in other talukas maximum in Peint 9 inches 56 cents, minimum in Kalvan 50 cents; for season at Nasik 24 inches 27 cents. Weeding of kharif crops continues. Preparation of land for rabi crops in progress, but retarded in Niphad and Chandor talukas owing to heavy rain. Tusar crops in good condition except in Yeola where they are poor owing to insufficient rain, and in Nasik where they are damaged by excessive rain. Prospects fair, but a break in the rainfall now wanted. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and Nandgaon and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 10th; total of week 0·95 inch; total to date 87·05 inches, being 23·76 above average. Abnormal temperature nil on 7th, 1° cool on 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th, and 2° cool on 11th and 13. Vapour in air excessive on 7th, afterwards normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 61 cents, in talukas maximum at Shahapur 4 inches 6 cents, minimum at Kalyan 1 inch 24 cents; for season at Thana 122 inches 50 cents. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 9 inches 8 cents at Panvel, minimum 1 inch 89 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops good. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 9 inches 2 cents in Dapoli, minimum 1 inch 67 cents in Malvan. Weeding operations nearly finished. Reaping of early crops begun.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district; at Junnar 1·42, Indapur ·49, Khed ·36, Ambegaonl ·16, Sirur ·37, Purandhar ·54, Bhimthadi ·34, Dhond ·51, Haveli ·35, Mulshi 3·24, and Maval 1·75 inches; for season maximum 53 inches 28 cents in Mulshi, minimum 14 inches 34 cents in Khed. Standing kharif crops doing well. Land being prepared for rabi crops in the Junnar, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Indapur talukas. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednaggar.—Rain in 10 talukas, maximum 2 inches 8 cents in Shevgaon, minimum 11 cents in Rahuri; for season maximum 28 inches 96 cents in Nagar, minimum 15 inches 11 cents in Nevasa. Standing kharif crops in good condition, bajri in ear. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in parts, but retarded in places owing to continuous rain. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 10th September)—Rain for week at Sholapur 20, Barsi 25, Madha 58, Karmala 12, Paudharpur 23, Sangola 85, Malsiras 5 cents; for season maximum 33 inches 53 cents in Barsi, minimum 17 inches 61 cents in Karmala; total rainfall sufficient. Kharif crops flourishing. Land being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satart 2 inches 86 cents, total 27 inches 86 cents; in talukas during week maximum 7 inches 5 cents in Patan, minimum 17 cents in Man. Some of the early crops slightly injured by excessive rain in Wai and Khanapur. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas except Sindgi, maximum 1 inch 67 cents at Badami, minimum 25 cents at Indi; in Bijapur during week 35 cents; total 20 inches 36 cents. Standing kharif crops doing well. Cotton sowing mostly completed. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 56 cents, total 48 inches 77 cents. Good rain during week throughout district, maximum in Chandgad 7 inches 37 cents, minimum in Murgod 52 cents. General condition of the crops good. Weeding operations and sowing in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Nargund and Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 48 cents in Hangal to 30 cents in Ranebennur; total maximum in Hangal 34 inches 86 cents, minimum in Ranebennur 13 inches 9 cents. Standing crops good. Cotton sowing continues.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district. Crops satisfactory. Transplanting and weeding in progress above ghats.

Rajkot.—Rain 25 cents; total 19 inches 50 cents. Weeding operations going on.

Wadhwan.—Rain 90 cents in this week; total 21 inches 43 cents. Crops thriving.

Baroda.—Rain during week 2 inches; total 33 inches 92 cents. Agriculturl stock in fair condition. Cotton, jowari, bajri and sesamum crops generally slightly damaged by excessive rain. Fresh sowing of cotton commenced in parts of Navsari.

MISS A. WALKE, L. M. and S., will be Second Physician, and Miss A. W. Jagannadhan, House Surgeon, at the Kama Hospital, from the date of Miss Macdonad's resignation.

OLD John Mowat, who for fifty-five years has fished the Canadian rivers, and has been for a score of years a fishing officer of the Dominion, testifies that a few anglers can handle a heavy eighteen-foot rod more skilfully than the Princess Louise. In a letter to a friend which Mr. R. B. Marston has obtained leave to publish in the new number of "The Fishing Gazette," this fine old Scotchman tells how it was that a certain spot in the Restigouche river acquired the name of "Princess Louise Pool." One day Lord Lorne and a party which included the Duke of Argyll and his daughters, had been fishing in this great steram. In the afternoon the party divided, and the Princess, with Lady Mary Carpenter, was left in one of the canoes in the care of Mowat and two Indians, when her Royal Highness expressed a wish to stop the boat and cast a fly at a favourable spot. The Princess struck a fish which held, and was landed in eleven and a half minutes, and was 24lb. in weight. The next fish though slightly smaller, took twenty-two minutes, but as his captor exclaimed, she was afraid he would go through the rapids. Her next fish was a 26-pounder, and the fourth and last a 27-pounder. On their way to the barge the Princess said to the old fisherman, "If you had been with me all the time I would have made a much larger score (about thirty), and if I ever come again you must promise to go with me." "I then," continues Mowat, "told her that the pool had no name, and asked her permission to call it 'the Princess Louise Pool,' and so it was named."

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that barely a toilet is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the Peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MATTERS.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—Two very important matters in connexion with the administration of the Government of India are on the *tapis*. These have been seriously occupying the attention of the Viceroy and his Council. The one has reference to the imposition of an import duty on all foreign cotton manufactures and an excise duty at the same time on Indian manufactured yarns and cloths. The other refers to the best mode of giving effect to a "living and genuine representation" of Indian public opinion in the various Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils. On both matters the Imperial Government has lately addressed all local Governments enjoining them to elicit non-official representative opinion. In obedience to these superior instructions some movement has just begun at Ganeshkhind. The Governor is interviewing some non-official legislators touching the best mode of establishing the reformed councils; while mercantile men are being sounded on the question of the proposed import and excise duties.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW.

Referring to the pamphlet on this subject, the *Rast Goftar* says:—The author of this pamphlet, whose initials F. R. V. appended thereto are a sufficient indication of his identity, was known to the newspaper-reading public chiefly as an English poet of some pretensions by his numerous weekly contributions of elegant pieces to the *Bombay Gazette* previous to the appearance in the same paper in the monsoon of 1888 of his letters on "Hindu Law in Bombay: A Plea for its Codification," which have now been compiled and re-printed in the form we have mentioned. Legal erudition and poetic inspiration—two incompatibles—have in extremely rare cases so happily blended in one person. The shrewd, matter-of-fact, prosaic lawyer seldom develops into the dreamy, high-soaring poet. On our side we have had at least one instance in the person of the learned author of "Lays of the Law," in which this feat has been accomplished. We have a distinct recollection that, when this paper originally appeared in parts from week to week, their authorship was generally attributed to no less a person than the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (then Mr.) Telang, whose intimate acquaintance with the principles and practice of the law of his own community was well known. Week after week as the subject was continued the public were more and more confirmed in this surmise of theirs till at length the letters subscribed to the last paper showed them how far they had been mistaken. We refer to this incident to show what sort of reception was accorded to these contributions when they first appeared and in what esteem they were then regarded. To this high compliment we have nothing more to add of our own than that Mr. Vicaji, forgetting for the nonce the traditions, nay privileges, of his profession, has neither overstated nor understated his case, but like a good judge, holding the balance evenly between two parties, has calmly considered its *pros* and *cons* and impartially come to the conclusion which stands as the subject of his pamphlet.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Says the *Indu Prakash*: We are glad to note that Sir Raymond West has been nominated by the Bombay Government as its member on the India section of the Council of the Imperial Institute. Another name which ought to be on the body of the Governors is that of Professor Max Muller. The worthy Professor is a member of the Committee for a School of Oriental Languages connected with the institute, but a man of such conspicuous Indian interest and sympathies ought surely to be on the Council Board of the institute. Indian subscribers to the funds of the institute who formed a large number of its supporters may well suggest the selection of Professor Max Muller for the office.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: Having been anticipated by our contemporaries, we can only ask to be allowed to join them in wishing for Prof. Max Muller's election to the Council of the Imperial Institute. As member of the governing body of the institute he is likely to prove much more useful than as member of one of the Committees. India owes so much to this accomplished and truly enlightened interpreter between the old world and the new, that we are not at all surprised at the enthusiasm the mention of his name has elicited in this connexion. His services have a living interest in them, a life-giving force which, as in the case of Darmesteter, awakens in the Indian student the sense of self-devotion requisite for national purposes.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The *Rast Goftar* observes: The contemplated withdrawal of the Government contribution to the University is a serious matter. The Senate very much regrets it and has decided by a very large majority to forward its "respectful but strong protest" to Government. Past experience of the results of such protests does not leave much room for hoping that Government will relent. It is something like hoping against hope. Yet the Senate has done well in showing that it won't tamely submit, without so much as a growl or a murmur, to the fiat of Government as to a decree of fate. There is abundant reason for the Government continuing the grant. The annual dole of Rs. 15,000 towards higher education in the Presidency can certainly not ruin them, in spite of whatever demands may be made upon them by the Supreme Government under the provincial contract. The people will like retrenchment of expenditure on anything but education. Even if the University resources were not sorely in need of Government aid, an adequate contribution paid by them would be welcomed as a proof of the substantial interest which the natives wish them to retain in the progress of higher education. It won't look very nice that Government should determine the constitution of the University, sanction its by-laws, appoint its Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, the Governor himself being Chancellor, and exercise a general control in some essential particulars, and yet pay nothing towards its maintenance.

The *Gujerati* remarks: There was a time when Government bore the entire expenditure in connexion with the University. That golden time is past recall. The contribution has since been dwindling by slow gradations and now threatens to vanish into nothing. This contingency has forced the Syndicate to devise measures with a view to restore financial equilibrium. One of them is the enhancement of fees charged for admission to University examinations. Very moderate proposals on this subject were placed before the Senate for its acceptance, and though the scheme is not quite faultless, it would have been well if it had been approved. A technical objection, however, stood in the way. Mr. Shamrao Vithal's amendment, referring the matter back to the Syndicate and empowering it to communicate to Government a strong but respectful protest against the contemplated withdrawal of their diminishing grant was supported by the Senate as it could not be tacked on as a rider to Prof. Oxenham's proposition. We ourselves contended in these columns that the policy of Government in connexion with higher education was highly retrograde and that the Senate should say so in distinct terms. We are glad both the native and European Fellows of the University have taken this very view. Mr. Jardine very neatly summed up the whole case when he said that the University ought to do its utmost to prevent the withdrawal of the Government grant. It is inconsistent on the part of the authorities to attempt to convert the institution into a self-governing body so far as financial obligations are concerned and yet retain all control over the nomination or selection of the Fellows and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The *Indu Prakash* writes: As a protest against the niggardly attitude of the Government in regard to higher education, last Monday's meeting of the Senate was remarkable, and may possibly be useful. Although we agree with those who think that the enhancement of examination-fees is a necessity and must be done sooner or later, we think that the position the Government has taken in the matter is by no means praiseworthy. It is, indeed, possible for the local Government to take shelter under the recommendation of the Finance Committee and the consequent action of the Government of India, yet the fact remains that the contribution of the Government to higher education in this Presidency is very small, and that the Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 10,000 which the Government pays to the University is a mere fleabite. The plea that the Government wishes to apply the sum to primary education is hardly good even as a pretence. Primary education is a convenient plea when help to higher education is to be refused. But when primary education is itself the subject of dispute, Government passes the responsibility on to the shoulders of municipalities and local boards.

The *Subodha Patrika* says: We are glad that the Senate of our University has resolved to submit a representation to the Government of Bombay, respectfully pointing out the inexpediency and impropriety of the resolution of that Government to withdraw its pecuniary contribution to the University. At the meeting of the Senate held last Monday, Prof. Oxenham pointed out that the resolution was very much to be regretted because there was a time when the Government cheerfully contributed its pecuniary help to the University, feeling that money so spent was usefully spent. But now education in general, and higher education in particular, is under a cloud, and official economy selects it first as the victim of its cheese-paring policy.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SINCE its promotion to the rank of first class, Somersetshire has been credited with many brilliant performances, but it is doubtful whether any of them surpass its achievement of August 19th. By half-past five that evening the Somerset team had actually defeated the powerful Notts eleven by an innings and 122 runs. Curiously enough, it was Surrey (last year's champion county) that suffered its first defeat at the hands of Somersetshire twelve months ago, and now Notts have suffered the same fate; but it must be remembered that while last year's match was played out on a perfect wicket with the conditions favouring neither one side nor the other, the luck yesterday was certainly all on the side of the victorious team. Batting first upon an easy wicket, Somersetshire had, when play ceased the previous day, scored 184 for the loss of six wickets. The next day the not-outs, Messrs. V. T. Hill and Fowler, continued their innings, while the wicket was still favourable to the batsmen. Both men hit brilliantly, and added 112 runs before being separated. Mr. Fowler made 39; but the finest achievement was that of Mr. V. T. Hill, who scored 93 in two hours. He hit with the same freedom and fearlessness which characterized his batting in the University match, and throughout only made one mistake. The innings closed for the splendid total of 309—a score which, even had the Notts eleven played better, would at any rate have saved the home county from defeat. Before the bowling of Tyler and Mr. Hedley the Notts batsmen failed completely, and the first innings realized only 118. Of these, Flowers, by free hitting, made 31, while Gunn, who was batting a hour and a-half, scored 25. For the first time this season Notts had to "follow on," and, though without the services of Mr. S. M. J. Woods, their best bowler, Somersetshire dismissed them a second time for 69 runs. This was brought about by the magnificent bowling of Tyler, who, in the whole match, had a record of fifteen wickets for 96 runs—a performance better than any he has yet accomplished for his country. The enthusiasm at the close of the match was naturally very great, and a collection of £44 made on the ground was presented to Tyler as a recognition of the great part he had taken in the success of his side.

Middlesex defeated Lancashire at Lord's on the 20th ultimo in very decisive fashion by nine wickets. Rain so greatly interfered with the progress of the game that when the 20th came only one complete innings had been played. Lancashire's first innings realized 150, while Middlesex had scored 128 runs for the loss of four wickets when stumps were drawn on Friday. On Saturday, thanks to the fine batting of Messrs. Henrey (50), O'Brien (37), and Jardine (27), the innings did not close until the score had reached a total of 214. At the commencement of Lancashire's second innings F. Ward and Sugg played so well together that the score reached 50 with only one wicket down. Ward scored 44, this making his aggregate for the match 106—a capital performance upon a damaged wicket—while Sugg made 33. After their dismissal, however, came a complete breakdown in the batting, and the whole side were out before the fine bowling of Hearne and Mr. Nepean for 97. Middlesex had thus to score 40 to win the match, and these they obtained for the loss of Mr. Stoddart's wicket.

Rain completely spoiled what might have proved an interesting match between Kent and Yorkshire at Maidstone. As it was an innings aside was completed, Yorkshire for 180 and Kent for 188. Mr. Ernest Smith (besides scoring 88 for the visitors) took five Kent wickets for 21 runs. Mr. W. H. Patterson was the top scorer on the home side. He made 47, and with George Hearne (34) made the stand of the innings. Martin captured five of the visitors' wickets for 64 runs.

The Cheltenham cricket week proved a success. When play ceased on Friday both counties had completed a first innings—Gloucestershire for 93, and Surrey, thanks to innings of 107 by Mr. W. W. Read and 60 by Baldwin, for 214; while Gloucestershire in their second innings had made 113 for the loss of two wickets. Dr. Grace, who had overnight made 53, increased his score to 64 before being dismissed. Except for an easy chance to Abel just before his innings closed, he made no mistake and batted very finely indeed. Mr. Rice made 42 by most steady cricket, but none of the others were very successful, and the innings closed for 197. Surrey, who had only 27 to get to win, scored the required runs without loss, and thus won the match by ten wickets. Lockwood in the whole match captured twelve wickets for 115 runs.

Fortunately Somersetshire was able to place the same powerful team that defeated Notts so decisively last week into the field at Taunton on Monday to meet Middlesex, while their opponents were without Messrs. Scott, Napean, and Jardine. Seeing that the wicket was in fairly good condition, the batting on both sides was rather disappointing. Somersetshire, who batted first, lost Messrs. Palairet and Hewett rather cheaply; and though Messrs. Hedly (58), Newton (25), and Hill (20) played well, the innings only realised 160. The Middlesex batting was no more successful, and they were dismissed for 123, to which Phillips contributed 31 (not out), Mr. Stoddart 28, and Mr. Henery 22. When play ceased Somersetshire in their second innings had scored 22 for the loss of Mr. Hewett's wicket. Phillips, who took six wickets for 40 runs, was the most successful bowler of the day.

The advantage thus gained by Somerset they never lost. Their second innings, thanks to the fine batting of Messrs. Challen, who made 72 in splendid style, Palairet (46), Hedley (30), and Woods (27), on Tuesday realized 217, and thus Middlesex had to score 255 to win the match. They certainly made a fine attempt, but in the end failed, as already stated. Mr. O'Brien scored a splendid innings of 70 in an hour and thirty-five minutes. Mr. McGregor and Phillips also played capital innings of 22 (not out) and 26 respectively. Nichols, with five wickets for 28, and Mr. Woods with three wikets for 41 runs, were the most successful of the Somerset bowlers. The game was finished off in a shower of rain, and great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the large number of spectators.

The return match between Surrey and Lancashire, to which, in view of the closeness of the fight for the championship, great interest attached, was commenced at Kennington Oval on the 22nd ult. For once in a way Mr. Shuter lost the toss, and in doing so gained a great advantage for his side. Lancashire batted first upon a wicket somewhat affected by heavy dew which gave the Surrey bowlers a good deal of assistance. Lockwood bowled so finely that the whole side were out for 99 runs. He captured seven wickets at a cost of 60 runs, the batsmen having the greatest difficulty in playing him. When Surrey went in the first two or three batsmen scored rather slowly; but upon Lockwood coming in he batted very finely. He sent one ball through a window in the Pavilion. He scored 23, Henderson 25, and Baldwin 32. Mr. Shuter (56), Mr. W. W. Read (30), and Lohmann (28) scored so rapidly that when the innings closed on Tuesday morning the total was 229.

Lancashire began their second innings in a minority of 130, and so badly did they play that half the wickets fell for 47 runs. Then, thanks to the capital batting of Baker, Albert Ward, Mr. Kemble, and Mold the last four wickets carried the score to 197 before the innings closed. Mr. Kemble and Mold added 58 for the last wicket, and, though both batsmen were lucky, they gave a capital display of hitting. Surrey had thus to score 68 to win the match, and the runs were obtained shortly after six o'clock for the loss of three wickets. Heavy scoring was witnessed on Monday and Tuesday in a match between the second elevens of these counties at Manchester. Surrey scored a first innings of 321, and to this Lancashire replied with 381; while in their second innings Survey had scored 123 for the loss of one wicket when rain caused the match to be drawn. The highest scorers were—for Surrey, Ayres 80, Street (not out) 72, and Thompson 56; and for Lancashire, Mr. Rowley 72, Tinsley 68, and Paul 54.

To score two separate individual innings of over 100 in a match of first-rate importance is indeed a feat of the rarest occurrence. Until 23rd ult., indeed, it has only been accomplished by one living batsman, and that, needless to say, is Dr. W. G. Grace. And, as if to make his superiority over every other batsman more emphatic, Dr. Grace has gained this distinction three times during his career. The first was at Canterbury in 1868, when he scored for the South of the Thames against the North 130 and (not out) 102; the second was at Clifton in August, 1887, when, for Gloucestershire against Kent, he made 101 and (not out) 103; and the third was at Clifton in August, 1888, when, for Gloucestershiree against Yorkshire, he scored 148 and 153. Mr. George Brann, as stated, has just scored two separate hundreds in one match for Sussex against Kent, his totals amounting to 105 and 101. Mr. Brann has now played four innings of over a hundred for his county during the present season. His two previous scores were 133 and 147, both against Gloucestershire. With his innings of Wednesday Mr. Brann brought his average up to just over 27 runs for thirty-nine innings.

The match between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire ended on the 23rd in a very even draw. Yorkshire's first innings realized 258, and on Wednesday Gloucestershire completed an innings for 240. Dr. W. G. Grace battled excellently; but he showed extreme caution. His innings of 61 occupied three hours and throughout he made no mistake. Mr. Rice was batting two hours and ten minutes for 39. Wainwright was credited with five wickets for 44 runs, his last four wickets being captured for 7 runs. When stumps were finally drawn Yorkshire had not completed their second innings, nine wickets having fallen for 174 runs. Tunnicliffe, who since his last inclusion in the team has batted with much success, made 53. Ulyett also batted well for 32. Rain on Tuesday greatly interferred with the game.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J M Henry resigns his Commission.

Bombay Vol Rifle; Corps—Lieut J W Smith to be Capt, vice R G Walton, resigned; Second Lieut S Tomlinson to be Lieut, vice J W Smith, promoted; and C C James, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice S Tomlinson, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt J B R Butler, Indian staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col J Hibbert, General List, Infantry, eight months, private affairs.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col D E Hughes, M D, F R C S, I M S, to be Surgn-Col, vice Surgn-Col W E Cates, retired.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Surgn-Lieut-Col J F Keith, M D, I M S, to be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col D E Hughes, promoted.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—3rd (Baluch Batt) Bombay Infantry—Havaldar Fazl Shah to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Alah Din, promoted.

Second Lieut P C R Barclay, 1st Battn Norfolk Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C A Gillimore, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted furlough for two years.

The Rev W R H Pughe, M A, Chaplain (on probation) on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, is permitted to resign the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J S Ashby, Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been permitted by H My's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A C Logan, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr H R Cooke, I C S, on privilege leave; Mr Evan Maconochie, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, with effect from the date of relieving Mr A C Logan, I C S, pending the return of Mr H T Ommanney, I C S; and Mr W T Morison, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr P C H Snow, I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned extra Head Karkuns in the Kaira District to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act III of 1876:—Mr Bhukhandas Jekisandas of taluka Nadiad; Mr Jamnaprasad Goverdhanprasad of taluka Anand; Mr Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai of taluka Borsad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vinayak Vishvanath Lele, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of taluka Khed in the district of Poona, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J C Crummy to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr H G Gell, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C O Owen, 3rd Bombay Cavy, to act as Cantonment Magte at Deesa, vice CaptJ M Candy, whose whole time is required for military duties, and pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Owen o be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Mr W W Wellis, Supt of the Thana District Jail, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare and Rao Saheb Ramchondra Balkrishna Chitale respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval in the Khandesh District on the 25th ultimo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr R B Stewart, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr G M Macpherson, I C S, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J P Lobo, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Karachi, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr Syed Rustam Ali, Second Clerk and Accountant of the Court of the Resident at Aden, has been appointed to perform the duties of Registrar of that Court during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, or until further orders.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu and Mr. Syed Rustom Ali respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A T H Newnham, Cantonment Magte, Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the District and Dhuliakot Jails at Ahmedabad.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B A, on return from leave, to be sub pro tem Vice-Principal, Poona Training College.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, to act as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Grant Medical College, in addition to his present duties, with effect from Surgn-Major W K Hatch's departure on leave and pending the return to duty of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W Gray.

Mr Ratanlal Trimbaklal Divetia and Khan Saheb Fazal Manji Khimjiani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Broach Sub-Division.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr K R Bomanji, Bo, C S, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

Mr C B Winchester I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J Monteath, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H E Watson has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate.

Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak, Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major D C Davidson to act as Supt of Mahableshvar, during the abeence of Surgn-Capt H W Stevenson, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J P Barry, M B, to be Supdt of Matheran on the expiration of the term of office of Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Dharwar, and Dist Registrar Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar District during the absence of Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, I C S, on privilege leave.

The following appointments have been made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Mahadev Venkatese to act as Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Mr Vishvanath Vishnu Bapat to act as Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies from the 20th idem during the absence of Rao Bahadur Atmaram Trimbak.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from Surgn-Major W K Hatch's departure on leave and pending the return to duty of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W Gray:—Surgn-Major R Manser, M D, to act as Senior Medical Officer, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital; and Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, to act as First Surgn, Jamsnedji Jijibhai Hospital, in addition to his present duties.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major A F Sergent to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn-Major D C Davidson.

The services of Bgde-Surgn D E Hughes, M D, F R C S, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O, to act as Civil Surgn, Bijipur, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss A Walke, L M & S, to be Second Physician, and Miss A W Jagannadham to be House Surgeon, at the Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, from the date of Miss I M Macdonald's resignation.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Barrow, I C S, to be Second Assist, vice Mr G M Urquhart, I C S, deceased, with effect from the date of the vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P Reynolds, M Inst CE, onreturn from leave, to act as Ex Egnr for Irrigation, Dharwar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 7.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Peshawar District.—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G Thomson, I M S, to be Principal Medical Officer, vice Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col F H Welch, Army Medical Staff, recalled to England.

1st Royal Bengal Cavalry—Lieut C A K Johnson, Welch Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

6th Bengll Light Infantry—Lieut A S Cobbe, South W[illegible] Borderers, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be [illegible] Wing Officer, on probaiion.

1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut J G Edwards, [illegible] Irish Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be [illegible] Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut-Col J L Price, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Reg[illegible] be placed on half-pay on the 10th Oct 1892, on completing [illegible] years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col.

Lieut-Col E K A Amyatt-Burney, 3rd Dragoon Guards, w[illegible] be placed on half-pay on the 24th Nov 1892, on completing four years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col; and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J R Greenhill, Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England for retirement from the service on superannuation, embarking in the troopship leaving Bombay on the 11th Jany 1893.

The undermentioned passed the examination in the Parvativa (colloquial) language at Kohima:—Lieut J B Chaterton, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Surgn Capt W Hefernan, Medical Staff, is exatended to the 26th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—2nd Battn Highland L I—Major J H S Craigie, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Battn Leinster Regt—Lieut H D Harvest, for 9 months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgn-Capt W B Leishman, M B, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leava of absence:—

Durham L I.—Lieut E Eardley Wilmott, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Infty, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, September 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

28th Beugal Infantry—Lieut J C M Wheeler, Derbyshire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut E W Davies, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to England, for duty with a Depot.

The following officers of the Army Medical Staff having been selected to return to England on completion of their tour of service in India will be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, for duty with troops on the homeward voyages during the trooping season of 1892-93.

(2) Medical officers requiring passage for their families should apply the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving, who will arrange with the Officers Commanding at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the troopship to which they will be detailed:—

Medical Officers—Bgde-Surgn-Lieuts-Cols H S Muir, M D R H Carew, D S O, G J H Evatt, M D, W McWattres, and Surgn-Lieut-Col M D O'Connell, M D, in exchange with Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W S M Price, Surgn-Lieut-Col H E Stockers, M B, Surgn-Capts N Manders, G Cree, H Carr M D, C H Melville, M B, B L Mills, M D, G S Cardew, M B J B Wilson, M D, J Kearney, M D, F A Saw, M B, F W G Hall, M B, A Kennedy, H P G Elkington, T G Lavie, W R D Crooke, M D, W P Squire, C P Walker, M B, and W Dowman.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The selection of Mr. Rigby, Q.C., as Solicitor-General is a capital appointment, more especially as the recognised custom of having an equity and common law lawyer for the two law officers of the Crown has once again been observed. Mr. Rigby is not a brilliant speaker, but he is a thoroughly sound and painstaking lawyer, and his reputation with the judicial members of the House of Lords, before which tribunal he is constantly appearing, is deservedly very great. He personally reads every case placed before him, and his opinions always command the greatest respect. He is very fond of "authorities," and when arguing any case has always lots of law books to quote to the judges. His mode of arguing is somewhat ponderous, and is a good deal like that of the late Lord Justice Holker. Mr. Rigby has long belonged to that fortunate class known as "specials"; that is to say, he never takes up any court case without a special fee of fifty guineas being marked on his brief in addition to the ordinary fee. Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., who has been passed over in favour of Mr. Rigby, also belongs to the class of "specials."

The MacDermott, who has been appointed Attorney-General for Ireland in the Liberal Government, is the representative of one of the few ancient Irish Roman Catholic families which have managed to survive centuries of religious persecution and political outlawry. He is the Prince of Coolavin, and has a castle as residence in the county of Sligo, but the ancestral estate, which at one time covered half a province, has shrunk under many confiscations and "plantations" to a couple of thousand acres. The Princes of Coolavin were always noted for having a double dose of that amiable weakness of the Irish race—family pride. One of them, indeed, carried this pride to a curious extent in the eighteenth century. He never suffered his wife to sit at table with him, as she belonged to an inferior family although his daughter-in-law was permitted to that honour, as she descended from the royal family of of the O'Connors. This Prince of Coolavin figures in Lady Morgan's best known novel "The Wild Irish Girl," in which a very interesting and vivid picture of the life of the family in their rather crippled circumstances is given.

The present Prince of Coolavin was educated for the Irish priesthood; but before he had taken the irrevocable step he changed his mind and became a barrister. He enjoys a very lucrative practice as an equity lawyer at the Irish Bar. He is about sixty years of age. When addressed he is styled "McDermott," and his wife enjoys the courtesy title of madame. He tried unsuccessfully to wrest the representation of a seat in Derbyshire from Mr. Victor Cavendish at the general election.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only octogenarian who has taken up the reins of State. The cable tells us of the formation of a new Ministry in Tasmania, and the assumption of the office of Chief Secretary of the Colony by the Hon. Adye Douglas, who must be nearly as old as the century. It is years since the present writer saw him, and even then he looked a complete understudy for Methuselah. His name figures in the history of Tasmania half a century ago, and he was in public life when Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, John Martin, and Thomas Francis Meagher—all long since passed away—were State prisoners in the colony. He is the father of both the Tasmanian Parliament and the Tasmanian Bar. Politics at both ends of the earth seem to be conducive to longevity.

Mr. Asquith is very young to have such high and responsible office conferred upon him, having only just attained his fortieth year. He is consequently just four years the junior of Mr. Balfour. He is a widower, having lost his wife very suddenly some time ago. Mr. Asquith occupied chambers in Paper-buildings, Temple, with Mr. Justice Wright, when that learned judge was at the Bar, and his appointment as Home Secretary adds another to the long list of those who have received promotion (to which we called attention some time since) while occupying chambers in that lucky part of the Temple. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., also hailed from Paper-buildings.

Miss Emily Penrose, who headed the list of successful candidates in the final Classical School, at Oxford, is the first woman who has gained that degree. She is a Londoner, and daughter of Mr F. C. Penrose, the well-known archæologist and antiquarian, and surveyor to St. Pauls. She pent some time in Athens with her father, and entered Somerville Hall in 1889, taking Greek archæology as a special study.

Lord Salisbury has again been elected president of the Anglo-French Tennis Club (the society chronicler of the Gazette de France says), which meets three times a week during the autumn months on the flat shore near the Grand Hotel des Bains at Dieppe. The members who principally belong to the English and French aristocracy, have already arranged for a series of matches, and Lord and Lady Salisbury have promised to take part

Though not a very wealthy man, he probably enjoys an income of over £15,000, and he has a rich bachelor uncle in the person of Lord Crewe, whose late conversion to Home Rule was announced a few weeks ago. The new tenant of the Castle possesses but one disqualification for his office. He is a widower, having lost his wife, a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Graham, of Netherby, five years ago, under painful and touching circumstances. She caught scarlet fever while nursing her children, and though they recovered, her life was sacrificed. Lord Houghton's sister will do the honours for him when the winter brings its round of hospitable duties in the Irish capital.

During the Queen's residence at Osborne an unpleasant incident has occurred which has not previously reached the newspapers. Her Majesty, as everybody knows, drives through Cowes with the greatest freedom, and the presence of Mr. Sweeney, the police-officer in attendance at Osborne, has been scarcely more than a formality, but a few days ago as the Queen was driving back to Osborne, a gentlemanly-looking person inquired of a by-stander whether that was the Queen who was approaching. On being told that it was, he rapidly advanced to the carriage, and in a very violent manner said that he was a foreign count, and that he and many others had sworn that if the Queen did not resign they would kill her. The attendants at once removed the man, who was found to be demented. Her Majesty showed great presence of mind. A day or two later a telegram was received at Osborne stating that "69" would do himself the pleasure of calling upon the Queen. In due course a man arrived, who said that he had occupied No. 69 bed in a hospital visited some years ago by Her Majesty, and that he had called upon the Queen to say that he had no money, and would be glad if she would assist him. In this case also it proved that the man was demented. Only 9d. was found upon him, and he appeared to have been in good circumstances at some time.

Some days ago a cable dispatch printed in many American daily papers intimated that notwithstanding that he has an income of dls.30,000 per annum from his practice as a lawyer, Sir Charles Russell is not possessed of much of the world's goods, and that bailiffs are constantly on the watch for him to make collections. The explanations offered by the cable dispatch was that the great Anglo-Irish lawyer gambles. The gossip of the London society journals doubtless originated the story which of course is not true. Sir Charles Russell, who is perhaps the foremost lawyer at the English bar, says the American correspondent got into gambing habits through his being retained in celebrated turf and betting cases. In acquiring a knowledge of the methods and phraseology of the sporting fraternity he became afflicted with the unhappy gambling passion at the same time. He puts his money mostly on horses, but has a strong penchant for card-playing also, as some well-known Chicagoans learned to their profit a few years ago. It was at the time when so many English public men joined the Villard party on the occasion of the opening of the Northern Pacific railway for traffic. Sir Charles Russell and an Irish member of Parliament and lawyer, Patrick Martin, quitted the Villard party in this city. They put up at one of the hotels and, finding the time hanging heavily on their hands, they set out in search for a game. It was while Carter Harrison was Mayor of Chicago and gambling was "regulated," not suppressed. They had no difficulty in finding what they wanted. While playing an old London sport recognized Sir Charles, and informed one of the chiefs of the gambling fraternity, who thereupon proposed to the great lawyer and his companion an adjournment to a West Side mansion, where a select party was made up. Russel and Martin lost heavily in the game and departed with a high opinion of the "skill" of the Chicago sports. The "boys" doubtless have a lively recollection of the time when they won from the future Lord Chief Justice, it may be the future Lord Chancellor, of England. The Americans were ever noted for inventive genius.

M. Zola, as "Le Reve" taught us, has his spiritual side; and it is that touch of spirituality which lurks somewhere in every man that has taken him on a pilgrimage to the miraculous pool at the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. He has made the pilgrimage realistically, of course. He has not put parched peas into his shoes—an advanced civilization has invented the pilgrims' train, which is, no doubt, much more uncomfortable in this broiling weather. Apparently he has gone to Lourdes in anything but the spirit of Thomas the Doubter. He investigates the alleged cures, and when one seems to be substantiated, he takes off his hat and shouts "Prodigious!" with the rest of the multitude. All this is, of course, being done in the sacred cause of "copy," No doubt it will make very good copy too, especially if M. Zola is merciful when he comes to describe the medical examinations of the cured pilgrims. Whether it will be literature is quite another matter. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that while he is at Lourdes M. Zola should himself get cured of the peculiar form of "naturalism" from which he suffers so severely.

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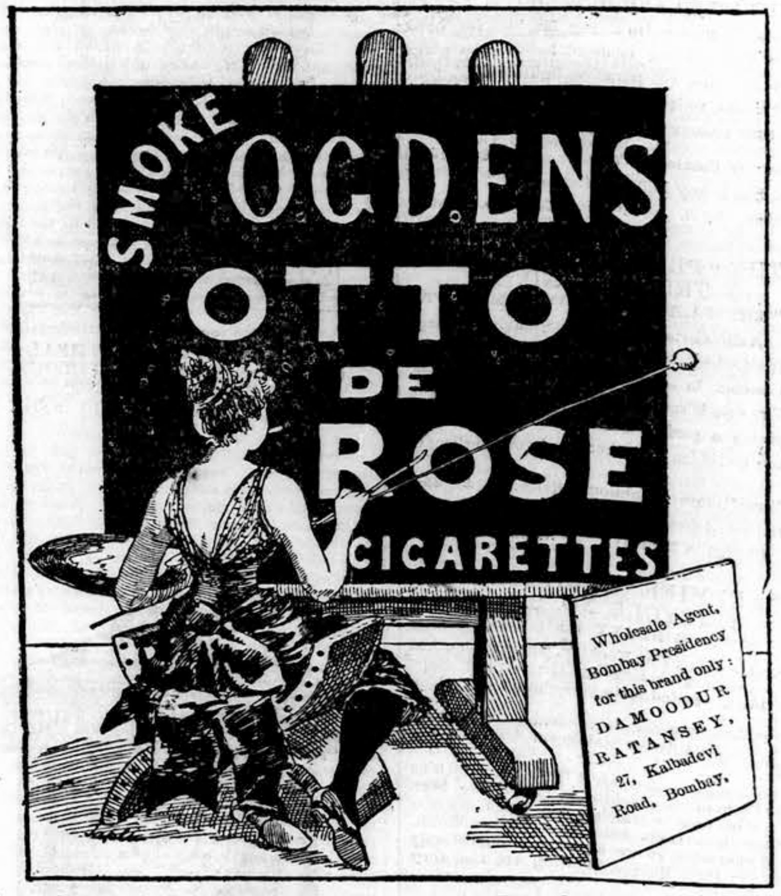
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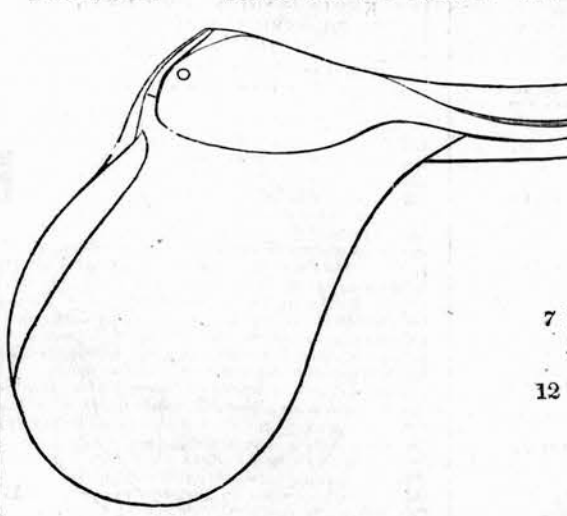

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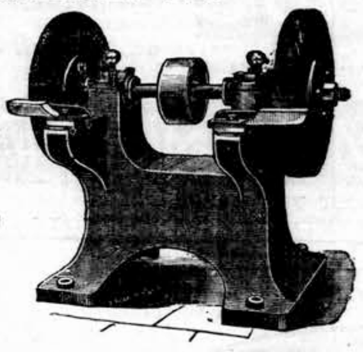
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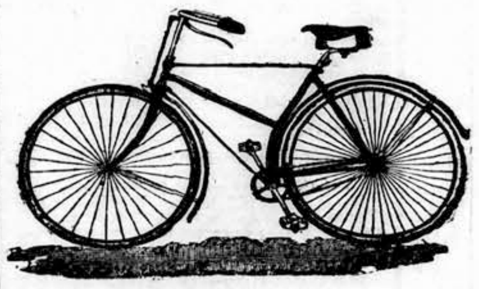

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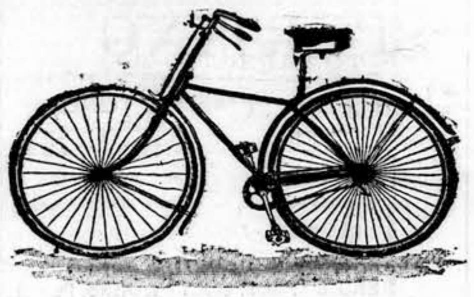

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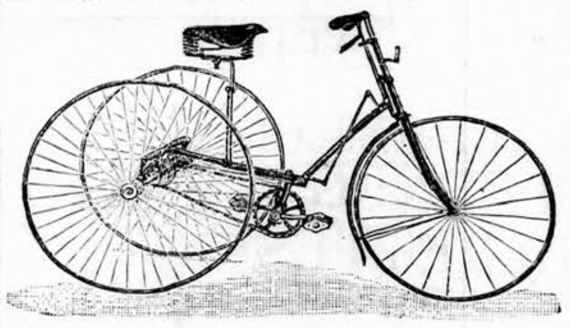

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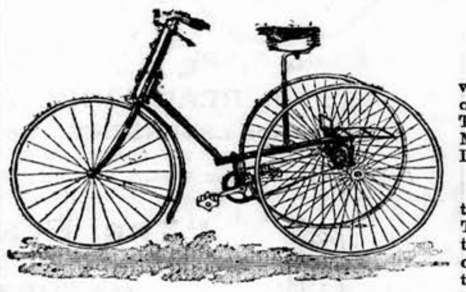

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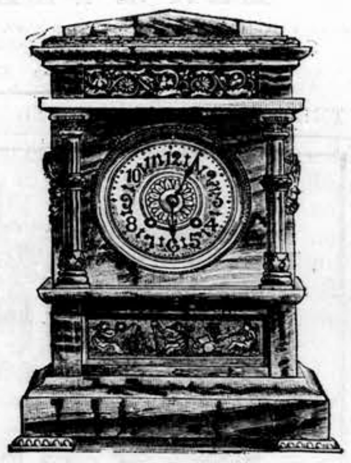

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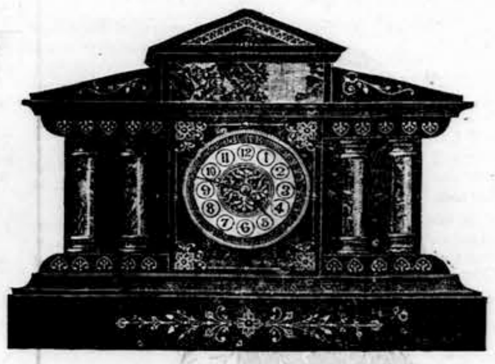

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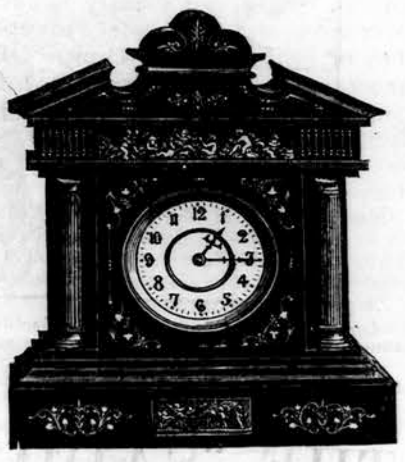

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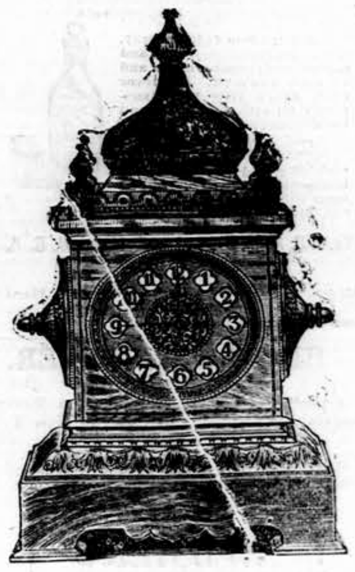

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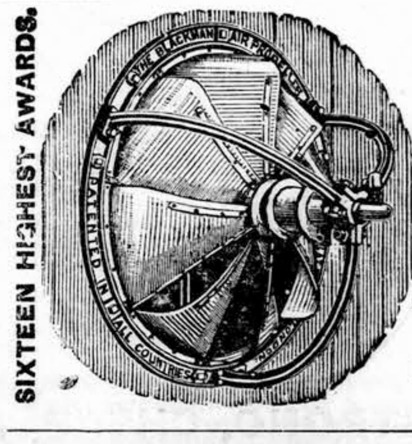

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